THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers, NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance. THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

} CLUBS. FOR TERMS TO CLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS ON THIRD PAGE. {

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXX. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851. WHOLE NO. 1543.

Original Poetry.

TO JENNY LIND.

[We have been favored with an Address to Jenny Lind for publication, but as the whole of it occupies more space than we generally allow to original poetry, we publish the concluding verses as follows.]

But hark! a voice is stealing
From my distant western home—
It tells thee of the prairies,
And whispers thee to come.

It breathes of shady dingle
And quiet forest gloom,
Of sunny hills and valleys
Where sweet wild flowers bloom.

It tells thee of the music
Beneath a free blue sky—
The music of the prairies
Where wandering breezes sigh—

The music of the forest
When all the birds awake,
And from the green leaves, lightly
The sparkling dew-drops shake—

The music of the valleys
Where little streamlets run,
Now gurgling thro' the rushes,
Now basking in the sun.

Oh, it speaks of health and power
Thro' sweet wild scenes to roam!
It breathes one dear word, "Freedom"
And whispers thee to come.

* * * * *

Then come, dear Jennie, come away—
Confined by city walls no more,
Come, here where nature holds her sway—
Come romp before the farmer's door,
Upon the grass beneath the shade
Of branches waving overhead.

We cannot build a spacious hall,
With sounding dome and lofty wall—
But gentle echo ever dwells
Within our forest's shady dells.

No well trained orchestra have we,
But nature furnishes each tree
With warblers sweet to wait on thee.
We cannot bring of jewels rare
To braid in Jennie's yellow hair—
But flowers in our prairies grow—
We'll twine a wreath for Jennie's brow.

MARY S——

Original Novelet.

VIRGINIA AND MAGDALENE: OR, THE FOSTER SISTERS. A WINTER EVENING'S STORY.

(CONTINUED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, AUTHOR OF "THE DESERTED WIFE," "SHANNONDALE," "RETRIBUTION," &c., &c., &c.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER VIII.

THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.

To cheer with sweet repast the fainting guest,
To lull the weary on the couch of rest,
To warm the traveller numbed with winter cold,
The young to cherish, to support the old,
The sad to comfort, and the lost direct—
These are their cares, and this their glorious task;
Can Heaven a nobler give, or mortals ask?

Sir William Jones.

The time arrived for the termination of Helen ...

... did but deepen the gloom upon her spirits. It was indeed partly in the hope of dissipating this sadness, that the Judge had associated her with his grand-daughter in the government of the household.

Virginia, now dancing into the room, entreated her to choose from among the dairy, the spinning room, or the kitchen, that department of domestic economy, in which she would prefer to excel, and leave her the others. This, Magdalene declined doing, averring that she was sure she should never reach eminence by any of those roads. The sanguine blood of our red-haired child rushed to her brow at this irony, but Virginia had learned to repress her ebullitions of temper. A moment's thought, too, convinced her that this sarcasm upon her favorite pursuits was not really levelled at herself, and she replied gently,

"That is true, Magdalene! true, only because Providence intended me for nothing better than a good daughter, sister, and housewife, and I think that nature designed you for something more than that! You very much excel me in every drawing-room accomplishment, Magdalene! Besides father," (as she called her grandfather,) "father, Bruin, Joseph—all say that you have so much genius, so that you see you may easily afford to let me win some praise in the housekeeping department."

Touched by her gentle reply, Magdalene passed her arm around the waist of Virginia, and drawing her to her bosom, said,

"My dearest Virginia! my dearest girl! You have one grace for which it were well for me if I could barter all the best gifts I may chance to possess—you have sweetness, my own darling—goodness, love, forbearance for all!"

"Ah, Lena! don't tell me that, dear! I have had such a temper in my time! And even now—even now! Why, Lena! if ever I try to hope I have conquered my faults, I am sure soon to fall ...

[illegible]

Our Portrait Gallery.

RICHARD COBDEN.

[illegible]

CHAPTER IX.

[illegible]

CHAPTER X.

[illegible]

some credence—faith in them, some faith, has pervaded literature, and even religion—while philosophy herself, with all her cool truths and hard facts and subtle logic, has not been able to refute and overthrow them. The Scriptures themselves say that we war—'not with flesh and blood (only,) but with powers and principalities of darkness.' We know also that the spiritual world lies all around us with its benign or malignant influences acting upon our souls and destinies; we know that some human beings from a purer organization are more susceptible of spiritual influences for good or evil than others. If I were superstitious, however,—if this singular coincidence of our fearful dream—after having startled my nerves from their propriety continued to oppress my mind, I would recollect that there is one Supreme Ruler of the Universe, Lord of Angels and Archangels, and Lord also of the evil and revolted spirits, and I would call on Him to avert the evil, and I should feel comforted and cheered, knowing that I was safe under the shadow of my Father's omnipotent throne."

"Might—would He not avert the evil without your prayer?"

"Yes! I believe so!—all evil that would not be ultimate—if any such case can be; but then He has permitted us to pray to Him, and prayer renews our faith, and hope and courage."

"Dear Ginnie! dear child! you sweet, solemn little seraph! if you cannot cure, you will at least console me. Dear, gentle Ginnie! how I love you!"

"And I you, Lena!"

"Oh, Ginnie! It has gone, Ginnie—the cloud! Oh, Ginnie! it is thus oftener with me than you think! Sometimes in the midst of the brightest, warmest sunshine of the heart, a cloud suddenly overweeps my soul, and all is coldness and darkness and terror! and sometimes the cloud descends in a shower of tears, and sometimes it is dispersed by a sun-burst of love, as now, my Ginnie! all is clear and bright, and glad and hopeful!"

They were interrupted by the entrance of two servants, one bearing a waiter, upon which the hot coffee and chocolate steamed, and the other bringing a larger one, upon which hot rolls, muffins, Virginia corn-pone, and various meats were placed. Ginnie left Magdalene's side to superintend the "plummet and line" arrangement of the dishes, and then gave orders for the second bell to be rung, which soon brought in all the other members of the family, as well as all their guests. The morning meal was a very joyous one, notwithstanding the fact that the visitors were to depart immediately after breakfast. The girls jested with each other about the fate spell. They would insist upon hearing whether Ginnie had been visited by a prophetic vision; but Ginnie laughed her gay silvery laugh, and shaking all her bright ringlets, declared that she had seen the identical spectre, which

"Drew Priam's curtains at the dead of night."

And then the butterfly fancies of the volatile girls flew off to something else; and soon after, they arose from the table and dispersed to prepare for their hasty rides home; and this was the more necessary that the sky was slightly overcast, and a light soft snow, which might increase, was beginning to fall. With many a laugh and gay caress, and affectionate invitation, they bade adieu to Virginia. In two hours the house was clear of guests, if we except Sir Clinton Carey, who seemed now an inmate.

"I do love a snowy day once in a while, so much! It keeps everybody together around the fire—and it gives one an excuse for a very rich and spicy soup for dinner! And I particularly like the snowy day to-day, for it will keep every body away, and I am going to be so busy!" said Ginnie, as she laughingly kissed her hand to the fireside circle and sprang through the door.

Ginnie was engaged in household cares all the forenoon. Dinner was to be ordered as usual. Then the whole house, lately in state for company, and now vacated by the visitors, was to be restored to its normal condition. The guest-chambers were to be visited—the white Marseilles quilts and toilette-covers, and the rich elaborate Aurilla nettings and valances, were to be taken off, aired, folded with dry lavender twigs, and laid away in the large chests [illegible] linen-room; and bright scarlet white [illegible] plaid yarn counterpanes, of domes[illegible]ture, and home-made hanging [illegible] to replace them. And then [illegible] bers were to be shut up, [illegible] covered, loos was to be vi[illegible], pictures and lamps and chandeli[illegible] apartment closed. Fi- mirrors veiled, and [illegible]—their old-fashioned nally, it was [illegible] Ginnie finished her task, dinner-h[illegible] deep-skin mittens, changed her drew off [illegible] took her place at the head of the dress, [illegible], where the party consisted only din[illegible] Judge, Sir Clinton, Magdalene, and Joseph.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Miscellaneous.

LUTHER IN AFFLICTION.

The following translation in the Christian Inquirer, is an interesting comment on the domestic character of the Reformer:

In her fourteenth year, Magdalena was taken by her Heavenly Father from her earthly parents. Courageously and steadily she passed through death, and Luther, at the bedside of his dying child, was the same hero that he appeared before the Electors and the Diet. During her illness he said,—

"I love her very much, but, Father, if it be Thy will to take her hence, I bow entirely to Thee."

Standing by her bed, he said,—

"Magdalena, you are happy to stay with your father here, and willing to go to your Father there?"

And she said,—

"Yes, dear father, as God wills it."

Then he said,—

"Dear child, the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak;" and turning around, he added, "I love her very dearly: if the flesh is so strong, what will the spirit be?"

As she became weaker, and was dying, he fell upon his knees at her bedside, and wept bitterly, and prayed God to deliver her. Soon after she breathed her last in her father's arms.

On the day of the funeral, Luther could not tear himself away from the coffin in which the child's body had been placed. He stood by it, and said, as he looked at her,—

"Dear Lena, you will rise again, and shine like a star—yes, a sun. Now that she has gone, I am happy in spirit, but in the flesh I am very sad. The flesh will not be put down, and parting grieves one very much. It is strange that while I know that she is certainly at peace, and that all is well with her, I should yet be so sorry."

When his friends told him that they were grieved for his loss, he replied,—

"You should rejoice that I have sent a saint to Heaven; yes, two." (Elizabeth and Magdalena.)

While they were throwing the earth upon the coffin, he said,—

"There is a resurrection of the body;" and on his way to the house, he spoke very earnestly to his friends: "My child is sent away, body and soul, and our Father in Heaven has two saints from my body. If Magdalena could return to life, and bring me the wealth of the Ottoman Empire, I would not have her. Oh, it is well for her! Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord! Who dies so, has certainly everlasting life; and I would that I and my children and all of you might go, for evil times are coming."

The mother was plunged by this event into the deepest grief, and Luther comforted her most affectionately.

"Dear Kate, remember that where she has gone she is very well, but flesh and blood do as flesh and blood: it is the spirit that is full of praise, and is willing. Children do not argue, but believe as they are told; all is simple with them: they die without pain or anguish, and without contention with death or bodily distress, just as they fall asleep."

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Managers of this work have assented to receive from Mr. E. C. Delavan a block of marble, inscribed with the following temperance declaration, already signed by eight Presidents of the United States, and to "assign to it in the great national edifice a becoming and appropriate position." It will be so placed as to enable all succeeding Presidents to add their signatures. The declaration is as follows:

"Being satisfied, from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ARDENT SPIRITS, as a drink, is not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that, should the citizens of the United States, and especially the Young Men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefits, but the good of our country and the world.

JAMES MADISON,
ANDREW JACKSON,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
JOHN TYLER,
JAMES K. POLK,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
MILLARD FILLMORE."

☞ It is said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than 755,000,000 francs, about $145,000,000.

THE LENT PAPER.

"John, what has become of last week's paper?" inquired Mrs. C——, of her husband.

"Surely, wife, I cannot tell; it was brought from the office, I think."

"Yes; James brought it home on Saturday evening; but neighbor N—— and wife being here, he laid it on the parlor table."

"Oh, N—— has got the paper; I remember now of lending it to him."

"I am very sorry for that; I think you do very wrong, husband, in lending the papers before we have read them. He who takes a paper and pays for it, is certainly entitled to the first perusal of it."

"Yes; but N—— asked me to lend it to him, and how could I refuse so kind and obliging a neighbor? I am sure he would lend me his, if he took one, and I should want to borrow."

"Don't N—— take a paper?" inquired Mrs. C——, with surprise.

"No."

"Why not? He is, as he says, always very fond of reading."

"Yes; but he seems to think himself unable to pay for one."

"Unable! He is certainly as able as we are. He pays a much larger tax, and he is almost always bragging of his superior cattle, and—"

"Hush, wife! It is wrong to speak of our neighbors' faults behind their backs. He promised to return the paper to-day."

"I hope he will. It contains an excellent article that I desire much to read."

Mrs. C—— was an excellent lady, and, probably, possessed as liberal feelings as her peace-loving husband; but she could not believe it to be their duty to furnish a free paper for their more wealthy, yet covetous neighbor.

N—— had formerly taken a paper; but thinking it too expensive, to the no small discomfiture of his wife and children, he had ordered its discontinuance. He, however, dearly loved to read, and had, for a year or more, been in the habit of sending "little Joe" on the disagreeable errand of borrowing old papers of his neighbors.

Mrs. C—— waited patiently during the day, expecting soon to see little Joe coming with the paper; but the day passed, as likewise did the evening, and no paper came.

The next morning, after breakfast, she was heard to say—

"Well, John, the paper has not been returned yet."

"Ah, indeed; I guess neighbor N—— has either forgotten his promise, or is absent from home," replied Mr. C——.

"I think," she continued, "we had better send James down after it."

"Would it not be best, wife, to wait until afternoon? N—— may return it before that time."

"As you think best," was the mild reply.

They waited until nearly dark, but no paper made its appearance. James, a smart lad of ten years, was now instructed to proceed to neighbor N——'s, and get the paper. He soon arrived, and made known his errand. He was very politely informed that it was lent to R——, the blacksmith, who lived about half a mile farther on. James, unwilling to return home without it, resolved, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, to continue on to the blacksmith's.

It was quite dark when he arrived, but he soon made his business known, and was informed by Mrs. R——, that "little sis got hold of the paper, and tore it all up."

"I'll take the fragments," said James, [illegible] was for having nothing lost.

"The fragments, Jim!" exclai[illegible] along R——. "Old Donk, the pedler, [illegible] paper here to-day, and I sold 'em [illegible] rags."

James, somewhat dispi[illegible] y his unsuccessful mission, and not [illegible] hasty retreat for home, the dark, silently [illegible] he arrived, and reported where, in due [illegible] the result of [illegible] compoundly remarked Mr.

"Ah, I suppose R—— asked neighbor C—— to lend him the paper, and he did not N—— deny him. We cannot, I think, justly [illegible] either of doing intentional wrong; and one paper," continued he, "is of little value."

"You may argue N——'s case as you please," replied Mrs. C——, "but be assured of one thing."

"What is that?" asked Mr. C——, with evident fear.

"Nothing, only neighbor N—— will not long be at the inconvenience of troubling people for old papers."

In about three weeks after this conversation, N—— was informed by the Postmaster that he had a paper in the office. He was highly pleased at the announcement, but he could not think who was so very kind as to send him the paper. After many conjectures, however, he came to the conclusion that it was some friend whom he had assisted in former years.

One year had passed; the papers continued to come, and N—— was still ignorant from whence they came; but being one day at "hauling," he informed his neighbors of his good fortune, and expressed some fear that he should have to do without a paper soon.

"No, you won't," said James C——, in a loud tone of voice, "for mother sent on two dollars more for you, last week."

"Well done, Jim!" shouted a dozen voices, while a simultaneous roar of laughter rang along the line of teamsters.

N——, who had, previous to this announcement, been remarkably cheerful and talkative, became suddenly silent, while a deep red color, the emblem of shame, mantled his brow. This was a good lesson for N——. Early the next morning, he went and paid Mrs. C—— the four dollars, acknowledged his error, and was never after known to take less than two weekly papers.—*Maine Farmer.*

☞ It was a Mr. Arnold, a lottery ticket seller of New York, who, because the Chemical Bank refused to discount a note for him, placed in his window next morning, "Chemical Bank Notes not taken for Lottery Tickets." Inquiries were soon made whether anything was the matter with the Chemical Bank. Down came Cashier and Directors, begging Arnold to take away the placard, and promising to discount the note in question.

Clippings.

☞ Lines taken from the margin of a hymn book at church:

I look in vain—he does not come:
Dear, dear! what shall I do?
I cannot listen as I ought,
Unless he listens, too!

He might have come as well as not!
What plagues these fellows are!
I'll bet he's fast asleep at home,
Or smoking a cigar!

☞ Four hundred fine wooled sheep were recently killed by dogs, on a single farm, near the town of Gates, New York.

☞ The Commissioners of the London Industrial Exhibition have determined to interdict the sale, on the Fair grounds, of all intoxicating drinks.

☞ The venerable father of President Fillmore, now eighty years of age, recently passed through this city on his way to see his son at Washington.

☞ Seeing upon his wife's shoulder a large shawl pin, Mr. D. said, "In the military, eh? got to be a captain?" S[illegible] instantly remarked, pointing to a third baby in her lap, "No, recruiting sergeant in the third infantry."

TWINS.—The census of Carroll County, Ga., reports no less than *fifty-four setts of twins* in that county! One lady has blessed her faithful spouse with three setts, and sundry others with two setts each.—*Louisville Democrat.*

That "one lady," who has blessed her own spouse with three, and sundry other spouses with two setts, is one of the most accommodating populators we have heard of.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

☞ RAPID CONSUMPTION.—That was a frightful case of consumption, that of the little Dutch Governor, mentioned by Knickerbocker, who pined away so rapidly that when he died there was nothing of him left to bury.

☞ Jesse Hutchinson, one of the members of the celebrated family of vocalists bearing that name, died in Boston on Sunday last.

☞ LYING.—"Although the devil be the father of lies," remarks Swift, "he seems, like other great inventors, to have lost much of his reputation by the continual improvements that have been made upon him."

☞ Jerked beef—so called because it never comes on the table till all its goodness is jerked out of it. The inventor was hung for introducing dyspepsia.

☞ Tennyson, the English Poet Laureate, is described as being a great smoker, carrying a German pipe with him when he walks out, very negligent of his personal appearance, with the wildest hair of any mortal man, and usually wearing a dirty shirt collar.

☞ A countryman was standing on one of the wharves the other day, watching the process of hoisting the anchor of a ship which was getting under way, and as he saw the huge iron rise from the water to the "yo-heave-o!" of the sailors, he exclaimed,

"You may heave high, and heave low, but you will never get that great crooked thing through that little hole—I know better."

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the POST are $2 if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5 one copy is sent three years.

4 Copies,		$5 00 Per Annum.
8	" (and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,) $10 00	"
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Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address when they can do so conveniently.

We trust our old friends, the Postmasters, will exert themselves and get up large Clubs for the Mammoth Post; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our prospectus to some other influential and responsible person who will be willing to do so. It must be remembered that the *postage is just the same on a first class paper, as on the meanest and poorest of the small reprints.*

NOTICE.
A SUPPLEMENT.

As some of our new subscribers may wish to read the earlier portions of Mrs. Southworth's Novelet (Virginia and Magdalene,) and yet not desire to have so many back numbers, we shall print a SUPPLEMENT, containing all of the story up to the 15th of this month, (February.)

New subscribers can, therefore, either have the Supplement, and commence their subscriptions with the paper of February 15th (so long as stock of them is exhausted,) and [illegible]. *For the* [illegible] scriptions with the first [illegible]. *Supplement we shall* [illegible] state in their

New subscribers [illegible] the back numbers letters whether [illegible] year, or the Supplement. from the fir[illegible] k. s.

ARISTOCRACY.

[illegible] innkeeper in North Carolina, on being asked what meaning he attached to the term "Aristocrat," replied, "any man who has more money than me, is, in my estimation, an aristocrat."

There are a great many men who, though not so frank about it, really do give in their hearts a similar meaning to the term Aristocrat; while others, not so narrow in their views, have still a general idea that every wealthy man is an Aristocrat, and every poor man a Democrat. Nor is this latter idea without its natural origin. For the technical meaning of the word Aristocracy, is a government in which the whole supreme power of a State is vested in a comparatively small class of men distinguished for their rank and opulence. Therefore it is very natural in the inhabitants of England and other foreign countries, which are more or less Aristocratic in their form of government, to confound the possession of riches with Aristocratic notions, and consider every man a tyrant just in proportion to his having the means of being such.

But in this country—putting aside one unfortunate race—the inhabitants are in the main politically equal. If anything, the poor, being the majority, are the ruling class. We still use the words Aristocracy and Democracy, but not in their technical sense. We go behind the technical meaning, to the great idea of the words.

Now the great idea of Aristocracy, like almost everything else, may be approached from two points of view, in one of which it appears most fair, in the other most foul. Aristocracy may be defined, the rule of the wisest, the guidance of the most capable, the giving of the rudder of state to him who is the best helmsman, who has the keenest eye, the greatest knowledge, and the steadiest hand. This is one view of Aristocracy, and this is the view that has reconciled the world so long to its sway.

But Aristocracy, contemplated from the other side, is the most terrible of tyrannies. It is the rule of hundreds and thousands of tyrants in the place of one. It is the oppressor's eye always present, and his ear that never sleeps. It is the stomach that is never satisfied, and the lust that is never sated. It is the tyrant that never dies, and who knows no intervals of pity or remorse.

Now, Aristocracy, in this second point of view, is as odious, as it was beautiful in the first. Even in a Republican Government we cannot get along well without our Aristocracy of intellect and virtue; our great statesmen, our military heroes, our Leaders in Church and State. Men abler than their brethren are born into every nation, and well is it for a people when they get those to lead them. Great men are the gift of God to a State, more precious than mines of California, or thousands of square miles of virgin soil.

How, then, shall we be able to divide, as it were, between the bone and the marrow of Aristocracy,—to take its good, and avoid its evil?

The Saviour said: If any man will be the *master* of his brethren, let him be their *servant*. Those who are blessed with unusual powers of mind and soul, have not been given these for selfish purposes, but for the good of their fellow men. Not to curse their race, but to bless it, were they given the gifts of great leaders of the people. Therefore, because a man is great, it does not follow that he should live in a palace, and drink from vessels of gold, and be followed by troops of servitors. Alas, the greatest of men, the truly great, have oftenest dwelt for long years in close prisons, and been followed by troops of revilers—and He who came down from Heaven, the bright and morning star of a new dispensation, "had not where to lay His head," and was crucified between two thieves.

But great men of a lesser grade, whose spirits are only a few years, and not centuries, in advance of their time, these are honored by the multitude, and rightly. They are the Aristocracy of intellect, but Aristocrats in no odious sense, at least not necessarily. So long as they devote their noble powers to the good of their brethren, they are the worthy and honorable Leaders of the People. But when they forget the Christian rule, and use their great talents for selfish purposes—and so far as they do this—they become Aristocrats in the odious sense of that word.

In this way originated the Aristocracies of the old world. The founder of the family was selfish, he acquired high rank and great riches, and then made laws to perpetuate the possession of them to his descendants to the latest generation, regardless of the fact that he could not perpetuate his own great intellect—and thus power which should not be held by even a great man, was transmitted to men of narrower minds, and consequently still more selfish hearts.

It will therefore be noticed that, of all Aristocracies, a *hereditary* one is by far the most objectionable.

But, changing the current of our thought somewhat, Aristocracy of the worst kind, is found not only among the wealthy and highly gifted. A poor man may be as vilely Aristocratic in his heart, as a rich one. For the essence of Aristocracy, in its vilest sense, is selfishness—and the poor are as selfish as the rich. Besides, as we have said, a majority of the voters of this country are poor men, and the poor are thus the ruling class of the State. Demagogues often appeal to their prejudices, flatter their follies, and thus acquire power and place. Now, when a poor man uses the power of his vote for selfish and unworthy ends, and not for the good of all, is he not also an Aristocrat of the worst kind? It matters not whether it is a little or a great power that a man abuses—it is the *use* of the power, and not its quantity, that determines the merit or demerit of the action.

Ah, who is there, rich, poor, or neither rich nor poor, who will freely allow to another all that he claims as his just right for himself—who is there that will always, or even generally, "do unto others as he would have others do unto him"—who is there, in one word, that is not, to a greater or less degree, an Aristocrat?

TEN CENT PIECES.

Having inserted a paragraph from a contemporary recently, stating that all ten cent pieces which have not the circlet of stars on them are counterfeit, we hasten to correct the false impression. As a portion of the *genuine* coin has been struck without the mark in question, the counterfeit pieces cannot be told in this simple manner, but must be otherwise tested.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Atlantic is safe. This announcement, brought by the steamer Africa, and telegraphed on Saturday evening and Sunday morning to all parts of the country, caused a thrill of joy in thousands, if not in millions of hearts. After being nine days out, the Atlantic broke her main shaft, and ultimately was compelled by the strong South-West winds to put back, reaching the harbor of Cork on the 22nd of January. The passage money was returned to her passengers, and the Cambria chartered to take her freight to New York, as the repairs of the shaft, &c., would probably occupy some three months.

Parliament was opened on the 31st ult., with a speech from the Queen, which is rather more definite than usual.

Since Parliament last met, the Queen regrets that considerable excitement has been naturally occasioned by an aggressive proceeding on the part of the head of the Roman Catholic Church who had, without seeking or obtaining permission, presumed to bestow territorial titles on ecclesiastics, and to distribute the country into dioceses. The state of the law on this matter being somewhat uncertain, the Queen recommends to Parliament immediate attention to the subject with the view of passing a declaratory act defining the law, and amending it if necessary; but while vindicating her Majesty's prerogative, they will take care not to entrench on those great principles of religious liberty, the recognition of which is the boast of the empire.

Her Majesty recommends *a thorough reform of the equity courts*, and the introduction of an act for the registration of deeds, to be equally applicable to England, Ireland and Scotland.

The indications are, that the High Church party will not be permitted to have things all their own way in Parliament, on the Catholic question. The Cobdens, Brights, Wilsons, &c., are strongly disposed to take the American ground, that the appointment of Bishops by the Pope, is a matter of no political importance whatever. At a recent great meeting held in Manchester, Mr. Cobden made one of his most brilliant speeches, in the course of which he asked if there was any reason why religious questions should not be removed out of the domain of politics, the same as they were in America? He quoted Lord Carlisle, who said at a recent lecture, "I confess I do envy the complete [illegible] ration which exists in the United [illegible]. Mr. Cobden then observed that the [illegible] appoint Bishops in the United St[illegible] he pleases—he may parcel ou[illegible] pleases—he sent into as many dioce[illegible] matter by what may send Cardinals—[illegible] be accomplished, pompous phraseolo[illegible] and the politicians the Congress at W[illegible] would not interfere in any of the United [illegible] asked why Englishmen in manner, politicians, cannot, with the same England private and individual judgment, leave settlement of this question as it is left in the United States. He had been told that in England the State-Church was made the obstacle to every approach to the promotion of the same liberality that exists in America—and it was too true; for she is, said Mr. Cobden, the obstacle against obtaining any particle of liberty, whether it be civil, religious, or commercial.

The declaration of the Cobden clique, that they will not support the Government in its attempt to fetter the Catholics of England, has had a wide-spread effect, and alarmed the Premier and most of the members of his Cabinet. Earl Grey and other members, are strongly opposed to any harsh measure, and it is rumored that they will resign office rather than coincide with the Premier's proposition to break up the Catholic Hierarchy.

On the other hand, Lord John Russell appears to be committed by his letter to the Bishop of Dunham, to stringent measures. The present indications are, that though a bill rendering it a penal offence for any Roman Catholic ecclesiastic to assume the title of Bishop of any town or place in England, would easily pass the Peers, it would meet with strong opposition, and perhaps finally be lost in the Commons.

In France, the motion of "want of confidence" in the Ministers, was carried by a majority of 139, whereupon they presented their resignations to the President. Louis Napoleon then appointed a new set, taken from the different Government offices, instead of from the Assembly, as is usual. Upon the new Minister of Justice being interrogated as to the political affinities of the Cabinet, he replied that it had "no definitive character, that its mission was eminently provisional and temporary, but it was determined to enforce law and order." This answer seems rather to have puzzled the President's opponents. It is difficult to find fault with the principles of a Cabinet which avows it has no other principle than to keep the peace.—Louis Napoleon's popularity seems rather on the increase.

The German papers announce that the negotiations respecting the formation of a Provisional Government for Holstein, have been brought to a successful issue. The new Government of Holstein will consist of the Federal and Danish Commissioners, who will be supported by a council of the chief noblemen and moderate-minded landed proprietors of the Duchy. The King of Denmark has directed an immediate exchange of all prisoners of war made during the last campaign in Holstein.

The Dresden Conferences seem likely to end in the complete discomfiture of the Liberal party in Germany. Prussia has yielded everything to Austria, and the two Powers, it is now positively asserted, have come to an agreement to establish a Provisional Central Power, with an army at its disposal, of which Prussia is to have the command.

The report is revived that the Pope is about to abdicate, and retire to a monastery for life.

Cardinal Antonelli proposes, it is said, to create three Cardinals in the United States.

The report of General Bem's death is confirmed.

SHANNONDALE.

We find the following criticism upon "Shannondale," in a recent number of the New York "*Literary World*," a journal of the Review order, that occupies a high position for literary ability:

Shannondale, which gives title to the recent publication of the *new favorite American authoress*, Mrs. Southworth, is an old Virginia mansion, situated not far from Harper's Ferry, a model plantation with patriarchal memories, unlimited revenues, grey-headed negroes, an irascible master, and a sole heiress, who falls in love with her tutor, and makes a runaway match with him, the folly of which is well and forcibly presented by the authoress, in a series of well managed and interesting incidents, which form the main part of the story. This marriage is brought about by the instigation of Sina Hinton, a happily named personage, the very sound of the words having a snake-like smoothness and treachery in them. Sina is the Marah of the book, and a powerful and well sustained character, reminding us often of the immortal Becky Sharpe. Other characters of a more agreeable stamp are equally well presented—especially the old planter—his confidential Ethiop, Uncle Kill (a convenient abbreviation of a warlike classical cognomen,) the overseer of the plantation, and that important personage in a Southern family,—the old black nurse.

The story has great interest, and its threads, as we remarked, on a former occasion, of a previous novel by the same author, are drawn together more carefully than is the wont of some lady novelists. The fine scenery of the region, and the patriarchal customs of the old established forms of social life, of which it treats, afford fine opportunities for description, which are not lost by the author, who in these, as in the moralizings in which she sometimes indulges, *shows powers rare in American fiction.*

There is an occasional stiffness in the conversation of the squires and ladies which might be amended. The colored folk, with their grotesque patois, are sometimes much better company.

EDUCATION AND IGNORANCE.

PROGRESS OF IGNORANCE.—The Rev. J. Blanchard, President of Knox College, recently delivered a lecture in the House of Representatives, at Springfield, Illinois, in which he remarked that, notwithstanding all that has been done in the State for popular education, the proportion of adults who could not read or write, was greater now than it was ten years ago—a statement which he is said to have substantiated.

We think there must be some error in Mr. Blanchard's calculations, but, even if his statement be true, it will not be so much wondered at when it is considered what a large number of uneducated foreigners are yearly pouring into the Union. Still that there is great room in most of the States for the schoolmaster, is undoubtedly true. We congratulate ourselves in Pennsylvania, that we are yearly making sure inroads upon

"the realms of chaos
And old night."

KOSSUTH.

Kossuth has communicated to this Government an entreaty for its interference with the Turkish Government in favor of his release. He also expresses his desire to come to the United States. Mr. Webster will reply favorably. The despatches from Kossuth were received by Dr. Taylor, of Chester county, Pa.

We neglected, in the pressure of our editorial duties, to notice a lecture delivered some month or so since, in this city, by Dr. Taylor, before the Mercantile Library Company. The Doctor gave an interesting account of a visit to Kossuth in Asia Minor, a description of the illustrious hero and his lady, and many romantic details of the Hungarian War of Independence. We wish he would write us out that lecture, for the benefit of our readers and the public at large. Will you, Doctor?

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—We notice that Mr. Howard Burnside, the talented co-editor of the "Star State Patriot," published at Marshall, Texas, has left that paper to assume, with his lady, the charge of an Academy at Jefferson. He is succeeded by Mr. W. A. Tarlton, who is represented to be a gentleman of extensive acquirements and high reputation. Mr. A. N. Witherspoon remains the principal editor.

LIFE'S CHANGES.

We condense from the New York Sunday Courier the following interesting account of a recent great change of fortune.

A young journeyman printer, by the name of Fields, has recently come into possession of an estate of seven hundred thousand dollars, left him by a grandfather in England. His father, who came to this country seventeen years ago, soon sunk into such abject poverty that his little son was placed in the N. Y. orphan's asylum. After this, all trace of Mr. Fields (the father) was lost, and the boy, who grew up to be a bright and promising youth, was, finally, duly apprenticed to a printer, in the interior of the State.

In the early part of last summer, intelligence was received by the officers of the asylum, that the grandfather of their protege had deceased, dying intestate, and that a large property was then in the hands of the Lord Chancellor of England, awaiting intelligence of the existence or death of Mr. Wm. Fields, who, in case he was living, would become sole heir to the estate.

An instant and searching inquiry was instituted, and the records of all the cemeteries in New York and vicinity examined, but without success. Meanwhile the young printer was sent for, who, being just out of his time, was, of course, at leisure to attend to the business in person; but the most diligent endeavors only met with continued disappointment. Young Fields took lodgings at one of the principal hotels, having found friends who advanced him the necessary funds [illegible] prosecute the search—some authentic reco[illegible] the fate of his father being absolutely [illegible]; in order that the estate might pass [illegible] of the and advertisements were inserted [illegible] Canadas leading papers in this country [illegible] Fields. for intelligence of the miss[illegible] the dilapidated

At length it was sugg[illegible] should be searched records of the Potter[illegible] long story short, Mr. —and finally, to [illegible] discovered in a large Webb, the pr[illegible] carelessly thrown aside in book, whi[illegible], and which was mouldy and some [illegible] from which many leaves had been [illegible] fires—on a mere scrap, almost miraculously preserved (the remainder of the leaf having been torn out years ago, probably,) and this remnant only adhering to the binding by a single corner!—the valuable record of the burial in question. The record was sufficiently explicit, in regard to description, &c., to remove all doubts in regard to the identity of the deceased, and the proper vouchers were instantly procured, under the seal of Mayor Woodhull, which, being certified by the British Consul, were put in the hands of young Fields, who immediately proceeded to England, and has now entered upon the enjoyment of his large fortune. Let us trust that he will know how to make use of it, for the glory of the Creator, and the good of his fellow men!

MRS. FARNHAM.

We have been told that the original object of this lady's visit to California, was to settle up the estate of her husband, who died in San Francisco, in embarrassed circumstances. By the time, however, that she arrived in the land of gold, affairs had taken a sudden turn. The property her husband had left, and which was supposed at first insufficient to pay his debts, had risen greatly in value, and Mrs. Farnham found that a handsome balance would be left for her after the settlement of the estate. A late letter from her, represents her as located on a fine rancho, seventy miles South of San Francisco, on the North side of Monterey Bay. The region she represents as a perfect fairy land. She seems still to be of opinion, that female society is the great want of California. A lady, however, had just arrived in the neighborhood, for the purpose of opening a girl's school, where they have "a fine community of young girls coming on," from which she hopes to see "some growth and culture, and some additions to their social resources." The Yankee girls missed it by not embracing Mrs. Farnham's well devised plan of emigration. We told them so at the time. But "wilful women will have their way."

DEMOCRACY.

A daily contemporary says:

USEFUL DISCUSSIONS.—The House of Representatives took up the best part of Thursday discussing, "what is Democracy?" They will next get to spiritual rappings.

We do not agree with the implied censure in the above of discussions upon Democracy in Congress—although, just now, when time is so important, they may be rather out of place. We think that when Congress has plenty of time to spare, say at the commencement of next session, it should devote a week or two to an inquiry into the true meaning of that much abused word Democracy.

The discussion which took place on Thursday week, showed such utter ignorance of the subject (if the telegraphic account be correct) that we were ashamed to publish it in full, but have condensed it into the smallest possible limits. The principal speaker seemed to think that a strict adherence to party candidates, and a faithful advocacy of party measures, constituted a man a Democrat. Just about the definition we should expect from one half the politicians. Many have yet to learn that *calling* a measure or principle Democratic or Aristocratic does not make it so.

EDITORIAL PROGRESS.

A beautiful little package, all in white, tied with a silver cord, arrived at our sanctum the other day, and at once gave evidence that some favored fellow mortals had just begun to taste

"that only bliss of Paradise
Which has survived the Fall."

Upon opening it we perceived a delicious piece of bridal cake, and the following explanatory note:—

MARRIED—In Easton, Connecticut, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. C. T. Prentice, S. H. WALES, of the New York "Scientific American," to Miss FRANCES ELIZABETH, only daughter of James D. Johnson, Esq., of Easton.

Wishing our editorial brother all felicity in his new and better state, we recommend to our bachelor contemporaries, to "go and do likewise."

THE INSANE.

Our readers will be pleased to see, by the proceedings of the Senate, that the Bill appropriating ten million acres of the public lands (equal to twelve million five hundred thousand dollars) to be apportioned among the several States in an equitable ratio, for the endowment of hospitals for the indigent insane, has passed that body by a large majority. We trust that the House of Representatives will also pass the Bill at this session. To the exertions of the benevolent Miss Dix, are the poor insane of our country indebted for this charitable movement in their behalf.

BLITZ.

Blitz, the gentlemanly but most adroit "magician," had a crowded benefit the other evening—what is more, he deserved it. We asked Blitz the other day, how much faith he had in the spiritual knockings. He replied—"not much." He seemed to think that the love of money was at the bottom of the mystery.

GENERAL HOUSTON.

We see it stated that a movement is on foot in this State, to bring out General Houston as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This reminds us that "Grace Greenwood" thinks the General "would fill the Presidential Chair pretty well—only *let him be put under bonds not to whittle the arms off!*"

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Semi-Annual Commencement of the High School, last week, was attended by a brilliant audience. We are pleased to see the great interest taken in our Public Schools generally, and in this one in particular, by our citizens.

☞ John G. Saxe, Esq., one of the Vermont poets, being requested by a young lady to send her his autograph, sent as follows:—

Fair stranger, a lady's command
My ready attention ensures;
'Tis but an indifferent "*hand*,"
But 'tis very respectfully, Yours,
J. G. SAXE.

Our friend Saxe must take care how he writes notes like the above, unless he is fearless of actions for "breach of promise." Perhaps, however, he would "compromise" in such an event, as the gentleman did in the following case:

At Cleveland, Ohio, John Leonard was brought into Court upon the suit of Julia Ziesenheim for breach of promise, damages $3,000; and as he couldn't find bail, and disliked imprisonment, he compromised by marrying the woman on the spot. It is said John's bridal kiss smacked like the ringing of silver dollars.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 134—adults 55, and children 79.

☞ TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.—"Quebec, Jan. 30. Dear Tom: I'm freezing. How are you? Yours, Henry Smith." The reply was: "New Orleans, Jan. 30. Dear Harry: I'm melting. Send ice by telegraph. Yours, Thomas Haines." Five years since this would have been put down as a Munchausen of the first water.

☞ YOU MAY MARRY YOUR UNCLE.—The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a Bill repealing so much of the eleventh section of chapter 108 of the code, as prohibits a woman marrying her aunt's husband.

Our Correspondents.

AMERICAN CHIVALRY.

A correspondent in Burlington County, N. J., writes to us as follows:

I feel disposed, having read in your paper of the 25th ult., the incident under the head of "American Chivalry," to pen one of a similar character, as a further evidence of the respect paid in America to women, in public, by men it would be a misnomer to call "respectable."

It was my mishap, about two years since, to travel from Lewistown to Harrisburg, in the mail stage, leaving the former place about [illegible] hour before sunset. I started with but [illegible] and low passengers, respectable *looking* [illegible], they from their conversation about the [illegible] ectable.—evidently considered themsel[illegible] one of the We arose from the supper [illegible] our seats in the Hotels in Lewistown, to [illegible] smoking. Now, stage. They soon com[illegible] particularly in a confined as smoking is to [illegible] agreeable, I ventured a mild place, peculiar[illegible] it, especially so soon after remonstrance [illegible] comfort, as compared with their supper, was a secondary consideration. They enjoy[illegible] my remonstrance. The weather was h[illegible] to open the windows, and as the smoking was continued most of the night, I suffered greatly. In addition to this annoyance, they drank at every public house at which we stopped, and under the influence of the liquor, they sang ribald songs, and their conversation was of the same vulgar character. Yet they appeared to have no disposition to annoy me, but were otherwise polite, and wanted me to drink with them; after I had several times declined, suspecting I was a temperance man, they pressed me to have some lemonade, or anything I would name. At Duncan's Island, we took in two sportsmen with their game. The two companies were acquainted, and were hale fellows well met.

Soon after leaving Duncan's Island, the stage stopped at a farm-house and took in a female passenger. Although I am happy in a wife and daughter, I have seldom rejoiced more in the prospect of female company, than at that moment. It was of small importance whether she was old or young, ugly or handsome, agreeable or disagreeable; it was enough that she was a woman. For I felt satisfied there would be an end to the conduct under which I had so wofully suffered for the previous twelve hours. As I expected, so it was; no more smoking, ribald songs, or obscene language.

It is a pleasant reflection, that in our great country, women are in public treated with respect by men whose general behaviour is low and vulgar.

I have sometimes had a fear that some women rather presume upon this general deference paid to their sex. In omnibuses in your city, for instance, I have been a passenger during a rain, and the omnibus full. A female would wish a seat, the driver would ask if some gentleman would get out and give his seat to a lady. It seems to me that this is asking too much. Many citizens live a considerable distance from their business, and are in possession of but indifferent health, if they are not positive invalids. For a woman to request those to get out, in a storm, for her accommodation, is asking a little too much.

General News.

POLITICAL NEWS.

General James, recently elected Senator from Rhode Island, is now said to be a Whig.

The Maryland Reform Convention has adopted a clause allowing only those who believe in God, or rewards and punishments in this world or the next, to act as jurors, witnesses, and judges.

The Indiana Constitutional Convention has passed a section authorizing every voter of good character to practice law.

The Wisconsin Senate Bill abolishing capital punishment has been lost in the House by a large majority.

A *second* jury "could not agree" in the trial of General Henderson at New Orleans, for participation in the Cuban invasion.

The election for members to the South Carolina State Convention has closed, and the result, as far as heard from, is in favor of the resistance party. No day has yet been designated for the assembling of the Convention.

THE WAY THEY ELECTIONEER IN CALIFORNIA.—Here is a refreshing specimen of the way they electioneer in California:

NOTICE.—I am a candidate for justice of the peace, and request the support of my friends. Voters will call at the Union and drink at my expense until after the election.
MAJOR BROWN.
Nevada, Oct. 10, 1850.

On account of the connection of Mr. Jones with the Railroad lines, Commodore Stockton was nominated by the Democratic members of the Legislature of New Jersey, as their candidate for Senator. After four unsuccessful ballotings, the voting was postponed. The fourth ballot stood, Stockton 38, Dayton 35—and five scattering.

COLT'S REVOLVERS DISTANCED.—Mr. Porter, residing at or near Memphis, Tennessee, has constructed a most novel and curious fire-arm, called the "self-loading gun," in which the simple operation of "cocking" to shoot, by the assistance of valves or equivalents, separates from the magazine attached to the gun the materials for each load, and loads the gun. It is capable of being discharged forty times in a minute, and shoots a ball with tremendous force, and with usual exactness. The editor of the Memphis Enquirer, after careful examination and repeated experiments, is satisfied that nothing which can bear comparison with its efficiency has been discovered, and that no "revolvers" of any kind, approach it in destructiveness, or in the adaptation of the means of safety against accidents in their use.

"RUNNING UP" PROPERTY—IMPORTANT DECISION.—In a case brought before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, from Delaware County, it was decided last week, that in a public sale, where a person is employed to "run up" the property, and make the purchaser pay more than if none but *bona fide* bidders bid for it, the sale is fraudulent and void, so far that the purchaser is not obliged to take the property struck off to him. As the practice of bidding up property is not uncommon, the decision of the Supreme Court may be of some importance.

NO LICENSE IN ILLINOIS.—The following is the substance of the No License Bill which was passed by the Legislature of Illinois:

1. It repeals all present License Laws. 2. Prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks in less quantity than one quart, under a penalty of $25. 3. If sold to minors increases the fine to from $30 to $100. 4. Provides for a penalty of not less than $25, nor over $100, for selling more than a quart, and permitting the same to be drunk on the premises of the seller. 5. Giving away liquor, to come within the provisions of the law.

SILVERED GLASSWARE.—The Boston Transcript states that Messrs. Sumner, of that city, have recently received from London a new style of silvered glassware, which promises to take precedence of the Bohemian and other fancy glasses. The silvering is indestructible, being coated over with glass, and is of a vivid brilliancy, that can never be tarnished or impaired. Dishes, vases, and pitchers of this ware make a more brilliant display than the same articles of pure silver, however highly polished.

THE CHAMPION OF SECESSION FROM THE UNION.—The editor of the Southern Press, (Elwood Fisher,) can scarcely keep himself in the Union, and unless some one of the States should secede he will be obliged to go out alone. Yet the Memphis Express says that it recollects the time when the same individual would not wear cotton upon his person in any form, take sugar in his tea or coffee, nor touch any Southern product, because it was raised by slaves. Extremes meet, but not often, in so remarkable a manner.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT BOSTON.—A colored man named Shadrach was arrested without opposition in Boston, on the 15th, as a fugitive slave. After a short examination before the Commissioner, the case was postponed, and he was confined in the Court-room. An hour or so had elapsed, when a mob of negroes burst open the door, and rescued the prisoner. Warrants are out for a number of those said to be concerned in the riot.

THE LICENSE LAW OF OHIO, which authorizes dealing in intoxicating liquors, has been entirely abrogated by the State Constitutional Convention, which passed the following section:

"No license for traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may by law provide against evils resulting therefrom." The vote stood, yeas 57, nays 38. The report as amended was then engrossed, yeas 48, nays 45.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A jury in New York, have given a verdict for six thousand dollars damages against a mercantile agent who published to a number of employers in New York information which had been confidentially communicated to him by different merchants in the West, respecting their business affairs.

SENTENCED.—George Pharaoh, the murderer of Miss Sharpless, in Chester County, has been sentenced to be hung at West Chester. The prisoner has made a full confession of his crime. His motive was to get possession of the unhappy lady's watch.

BARNUM AND HIS MUSEUM.

BY AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

The author of a volume [illegible] published in London, entitled "[illegible] Atlantic," thus [illegible] and his New York sharply touches up B[illegible] Museum:

[illegible] pletely plastered over with The outside [illegible] and birds. The paintings, paintings of [illegible] and stuck against the wall, being exhibits. Above and below, and on recesses of these gaudy-looking tablets, flags all to grow out of the bricks. The flags are about five feet long, and the standards which flap at the end of them are of every age and country. In one of the balconies, a most detestable brass band is playing loud tunes to invite the people within. Decidedly, Barnum's Museum is the most conspicuous building in New York.

It must not, however, be supposed that this enormous institution is nothing more than a gigantic show, or a travelling caravan magnified and made stationary. The position which it occupies in New York is entirely different; it being to all intents and purposes the best museum in the city—for aught I know, the only one. Indeed, I should not be surprised if amidst the rubbish which it contains, there be *one or two articles* to a certain extent, curious and interesting. But the name which it bears is its greatest attraction. Barnum is not an ordinary showman. He is not one who will be handed down to posterity, only on the strength of the objects which he has exhibited, or the curiosities which he has brought to light. He stands alone. Adopting Mr. Emerson's idea, I should say that Barnum is a representative man. He represents the enterprise and energy of his countrymen in the nineteenth century, as Washington represented their resistance to oppression in the century preceding. By "going a-head" to an extent hitherto unprecedented in his trade—devoid of an absurd delicacy as to the means by which the ends are to be accomplished—he has endeared himself to the middle and lower ranks of his countrymen, and seems to stand forth proud and pre-eminent as their model of a speculator and a man. I firmly believe that there are few commercial people in the United States who would not look upon Barnum as a congenial, though a superior spirit; or at all events, who do not feel a pride, albeit a secret one, in his exploits.

The rise of this illustrious person, like that of some of his fellows, would seem to be veiled in obscurity. Whether he rose to fame on a fabulous griffin, or reached the wished-for goal on the back of an eight-legged horse, must remain matter of conjecture. His more recent exploits are well known. They are, Firstly—The discovery of an extraordinary fish, (if I remember aright.) Secondly—The production of a Quaker giant. Thirdly—Of a giantess to match, who married the giant. Fourthly—Of an old black woman, either a nurse or an attendant of some sort on General Washington, who related anecdotes of the patriot in infancy. Fifthly—Of Tom Thumb. Sixthly—Of Jenny Lind. Seventhly, Eighthly, and Ninthly—Of a giantess and giant boy; some Chinese gentlemen and ladies of high rank; and a negro who has discovered a process of turning his skin from black to white, by means of a herb, which process he is now undergoing. Independently of which, I have heard that Mr. Barnum has a third share of some ghosts, who are now showing off their "mysterious rappings," to enthusiastic audiences.

The interior of this great temple of jugglery, is worth just a few words. The vestibule or entrance hall, is a Madam Tussaud's on a small scale, containing the trial of Christ, the Siamese Twins, St. Paul incarcerated, (and flattening his nose against the bars of his cell,) a family of drunken people, and other marvels, rudely executed in white tallowy-looking wax. On the first and second floor there are what may be termed picture-galleries, the walls of the rooms being covered with daubs of eminent Americans—Governors of States, Signers of Declarations, and so on. Higher up are the stuffed animals, which, being unsusceptible of imposture—a lion is a lion, and a tiger a tiger, all the world over—form the best part of the exhibition. Besides which, there are framed and hung up all about the place various objects of great curiosity—for instance, an English Deed of Lease and Release executed in the eighteenth century, an order admitting the bearer to view the state apartments of Buckingham Palace, plenty of two-penny prints of Kean, Dowton, and other actors, and, if I recollect rightly, a framed and glazed advertisement of somebody's Macassar-oil. But decidedly the greatest curiosity, and that which attracts most attention, is the carriage of the late Queen Dowager Adelaide, with a wax coachman on the box, and two footmen of the same material standing up behind, the whole of the three clad in gorgeous state liveries. Besides the vast number of rooms which contain all this rubbish, a theatre, a lecture-room, and I do not know what else, are attached to the establishment.

Conversing, one day, with a very stout and remarkably good-natured old lady, whom I met in one of the rooms (a giantess, as it afterwards turned out, though I had not the slightest idea of it at the time,) I was informed that Mr. Barnum has a truly magnificent country-seat in the State of Connecticut, and that he is in a fair way of becoming one of the wealthiest private individuals in America. Decidedly the most successful speculation which he ever undertook was the exhibition of Tom Thumb; that of Madlle. Lind may prove almost as advantageous.

THE RICHEST MAN IN VIRGINIA—SOME ACCOUNT OF HIM.—Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is the gentleman referred to a few weeks ago, as the richest man in Virginia. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig says:

"When I was in his section a year or two ago, he was the owner of between sixteen and seventeen hundred slaves, in his own right, having but a little while before taken a census. He also has a prospective right to about one thousand slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruth Hairston, he having married her only child. He now has the management of them, which makes the number of his slaves reach near three thousand. They increase at the rate of near one thousand every year, and he has to purchase a large plantation every year to settle them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick Counties, Va. He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in Stokes alone is assessed at six hundred thousand dollars. His wealth is differently estimated at from three to five millions, and I should think it was nearer the latter. You think he has a hard lot; but I assure you, Mr. Hairston manages all his matters as easy as most persons would an estate of $10,000. He has overseers who are compelled to give him a written statement of what is made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are all clothed and fed from his own domestic manufacture and raising, leaving his tobacco crop, which is immensely large, as so much clear gain every year, besides his increase in negroes, which is a fortune of itself.

"And now for his residence. I have travelled over fifteen States of this Union, and have never seen anything comparable to his yard and garden, except some of them in the Mississippi delta—and none of them equal it. Mrs. Hairston has been beautifying it for years—and a good old Minister, in preaching near the place, and describing Paradise, said—'It was as beautiful as Mr. Hairston's,' or as a friend who had visited Washington City for the first time, remarked that the public grounds were *nearly* as handsome as Samuel Hairston's. Mr. Hairston is a plain, unassuming gentleman, and has never made any noise in the world, though he could vie with the Bruces, the McDonoghs and the Astors; and it is strange, that while their wealth is co-extensive with the Union, he is not known one hundred miles from home. I believe he is now the wealthiest man in the Union, as William B. Astor is only worth about $4,000,000, and the estates of city people are vastly overrated, while Mr. Hairston can show the *property* that will will bring the cash at any moment.

"Mr. Hairston was raised in a few miles of where he now lives in Henry County. He has several brothers who are *pretty* well to do in the world. One of them, Marshall Hairston, of Henry, owns more than 700 negroes. Robert Hairston, who now lives in Mississippi, near 1,000; and Hardin Hairston, who has also moved to Mississippi, about 600 slaves. George Hairston, of Henry, has given *most all* his property to his children, reserving about 150 slaves for his own use."

☞ The Attorney-General of New Hampshire says he finds the most crime in those places where the least money is expended for common schools.

POSTSCRIPT.

A PROCLAMATION.—President Fillmore has issued a Proclamation in reference to the recent sudden rescue, by a party of negroes, in Boston, of a person arrested as a fugitive slave. It recites the facts of the case, calls upon all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws, and directs prosecutions against offenders. Elizur Wright, and a lawyer named Davis, have been arrested in Boston, as parties to the riot.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Crescent City has arrived at New York; she does not bring the mails. The news is unimportant. It is thought now that a Democrat will be elected Senator in place of Fremont.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

THEIR BLOOM AND ADULTERATION.

A work entitled "The Commercial Hand Book of Chemical Analysis," was recently published in London. It is full of curious information.—With regard to green teas, it is stated as a positive fact, that the bloom is most extensively given in the warehouses of British merchants, by means of Magnesia and Prussian blue. The seemingly unbroken appearance of the sheet of metal, in which the tea is tightly packed in the chest, is no criterion of its genuineness. Through the hole which is made in the metallic sheet for the purpose of taking sample, the whole of its contents are emptied on a clean floor, and the tea is then mixed with whatever composition it may be thought fit to add, or *worked up* with teas of an inferior quality, or which, by themselves, are unsaleable. The re-packing is done by re-introducing the tea by small portions at a time, and the workman from time to time carefully puts his foot through the opening which was made for taking sample, and through which the tea was emptied; then grasping a rope fixed against the wall in order to steady himself, and keep his balance without danger of enlarging the hole, he heavily treads the tea down by a series of jerks, until at last a quantity of tea equal to the weight at first emptied, is thus pressed into the same bulk or space as before, so that the chest has all the appearance of a genuine importation.

It is stated that black tea is also mixed, sometimes with pulverized extract of log-wood, and sometimes with black lead, which gives it a shining and lustrous appearance. The latter is easily detected by moistening a small portion of the tea leaves of the sample with water, and rubbing it gently about upon a sheet of white paper which, in that case, will be stained bluish black; moreover, if a portion of the tea, being thrown into cold water, imparts immediately to the liquid a pinkish or purplish color, which is rendered red by the addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid, it is a sign of the presence of log-wood; for genuine black tea produces only, after a time, a golden brown liquor, which is not reddened by sulphuric acid. This addition of log-wood to black tea is for the purpose of simulating strength by the high color of the infusion, something like the addition of chicory to coffee.

Tea is sometimes adulterated by an admixture of sloe or elder leaves, the only mode of detecting which, is by a careful examination of the leaves after they have been untwisted by infusion or moisture; tea leaves have a different structure—they are more elongated, the edges are more deeply serrated and more delicate than those of the above-named plants.

Lastly, tea is sometimes adulterated, it is said, by an admixture of tea leaves, which have been already used, and which are dried again and twisted in imitation of the state in which they were originally. This kind of fraud can hardly be detected in any other way than by the want of flavor of the infusion which such tea yields.—*Inquirer.*

AN IMPOSTURE.

In reference to the alleged miracle in Italy, of a painting dropping blood, the following account of an imposture that was practised in Dublin in 1559, is interesting. It is extracted from *Collier's "Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain."*

At the arrival of the Earl of Sussex, the Queen's Lieutenant in Ireland, the Litany was sung in English, at Christ Church, Dublin, (Tuesday, August 30, 1559.*) Some bigoted Papists were much disturbed at this way of worship, and endeavored to retrieve their old service by counterfeiting a miracle. To this purpose a marble figure of our Saviour, standing in the Cathedral, with a reed in His hand, and a crown of thorns on His head, was observed to bleed through the thorns upon the face of the image. This wonderful appearance happened in service time, when the Lord-Lieutenant, the Archbishop, and the rest of the Privy Council were at church. When this was perceived by the people they were strangely affected, especially when one privy to the contrivance told them that our Saviour could not choose but sweat blood when heresy was come into the Church. In short, all the audience not being of the same mind, the miracle occasioned a confusion, and the congregation broke up. Several of the people, however, stayed behind, fell on their knees, and prayed before the image.

The Archbishop of Dublin, (Hugh Curwen, a native of Westmoreland,) suspecting some foul play, ordered the sexton to wash and examine the image. This being done, the man perceived a sponge soaked in blood, within the hollow of the head. This sponge one Lee, formerly a monk of the Cathedral, had put within the head that morning, and, being loaded with blood, it was stained through the cracks of the marble, and fell down in drops upon the face. The cheat being thus discovered, the Archbishop preached in the church upon that subject the next Sunday; and, to make the more serviceable impression, Lee, with his assistants, were planted upon a table before the pulpit, with their hands and legs tied, and their crime on paper upon their breast. In this equipage they appeared three Sundays, were imprisoned for some time, and afterwards banished the realm.

* See Sir James Ware's Antiquities of Ireland. Annal. Temp. Eliz. p. 3. Dubl. 1702 4to.

SHAMEFUL.

The New York and Boston papers are handling Mr. Sparks, the historian, very severely for the liberties he has taken in his Life of Washington with the letters of that illustrious man, many of which have undergone alterations which do not properly exhibit the opinions and feelings of the "Father of his Country." A correspondent of the New York Post has been comparing the letters of Washington to Joseph Reed, of Philadelphia, as published by Mr. Sparks, with the originals, published by W. B. Reed, in the life of his grandfather. Mr. Sparks appears to have suppressed and added at his pleasure. Washington, in a letter dated Jan. 31, 1776, spoke of the British as "a nation which seems to be lost to every sense of virtue, and those feelings which distinguish a civilized people from the most barbarous savages." This strong and indignant expression of the illustrious "rebel" is *left out* by Mr. Sparks, needlessly and unwarrantably, for it was not only Washington's sincere opinion, but the opinion of every American patriot of those times, and of those too concerning the events of those times. What is the value of history, if it can be made to emasculate everything *radical* in the character of such a man as Washington. The correspondent of the Post asserts that nearly every letter from Washington to Reed, has been abbreviated to an extent varying from one to three-quarters of a page. The letters average over twenty variations each. "Mr. Sparks does not accompany these altered letters with any notes indicating the changes and omissions he has made, but leaves the reader to suppose all the time that he is reading the letter of Washington!" The correspondent, who makes this exposition, puts it to editors and reviewers, whether it falls within the line of a historian's or biographer's duty "to alter or garble a historical document for any purpose whatever." It certainly does not, and it is a species of dishonesty to tamper thus with the opinions of men whose name and fame belong so completely to history.

Clippings.

☞ The London Punch says that one of the signs of the gross superstition of the age is the belief that a Bishop with £20,000 a year is a successor of the Apostles.

☞ A FIELD FOR THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—Gov. Bell, of Texas, observes, in his Thanksgiving Proclamation, that:

"In the beautiful and expressive language of the Bible: '*The Winter of our discontent*' is gone; the rain is over and past; the time of the springing of flowers is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

☞ It is singular that the same maxim should have been adopted by three distinguished commanders: Turenne, Bonaparte, and Nelson, each of whom is recorded to have said,—"He had done nothing, so long as anything remained to be done."

☞ GOOD FOR THE LOGWOOD BUSINESS.—Port wine has taken a rise in England, unprecedented since 1828. The rise is owing to a failure in the vintage. The intelligence need not affect the business of our home producers of the article, who give us the stuff, "warranted pure" in any quantities, concocted of sour beer, logwood, elder-berries, alum and aloe juice. Drinkers of the article have only to "encourage domestic industry."

☞ The Philadelphia ice crop has, so far, fallen very short—only 4,000 tons, or about one-tenth of the storage capacity of our houses, having been obtained. North and East the quantity secured is very large.

☞ Miss Bremer arrived, late in January, from New Orleans, at Havana, by the Philadelphia. Jenny Lind immediately called on her, and the next day she was Jenny's guest at dinner. What has become of that "quarrel?"

☞ FRENCH TASTE.—The latest fashions from Paris give a peculiar importance to under clothing. Everything has a lace, scolloped, or embroidered border.

☞ A Parisian inventor thinks he has at last discovered the long-sought desideratum, a machine for setting type. He has been at work upon it for fifteen years, and having completed it, has entered it for exhibition at the World's Fair.—It comprises both a distributor and setting stick, is afforded at a low price, and will set ten thousand ems an hour. It is said not to interfere with the regular appointments of a printing office, and requires no new characters.

☞ SCHOOL-MARMS LOOKING UP.—A friend of ours, while telling of his travels, spoke of a farmer who had lost a favorite cow, which had been brought up by hand with the utmost attention.—After narrating the virtues of the departed cow, he wound up his eulogy by saying—"She was as handsome as a school-marm."

☞ Jenny Lind's first two concerts in New Orleans realized $40,000.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

SATURDAY, Feb 15, 1851.

REMARKS.—Business is gradually assuming more activity. A number of Western dealers have already commenced purchasing their Spring supplies. The Cotton market has been quiet, and, in some instances, lower prices have been accepted. In Breadstuffs there has been but little doing, and Flour has declined. The receipts of Provisions, thus far this season, have been unprecedentedly small, and there is but little stock here to operate in. Lard has advanced. Supplies of Sugar and Molasses from the South are arriving quite freely, but the market is bare of Coffee in first hands. Freights, both Foreign and Coastwise, are inactive. There is an increased demand for Money, as is usual at this season of the year, but the rates of discount are unchanged. Exchange on England continues to rule at 109½a110½.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The receipts of Flour continue limited, but holders having submitted to a further decline of 12½c per bbl, there has been rather more inquiry for shipment, and 8,000 bbls standard and good brands sold at $4,56¼a4,50 early in the week, and since at $4,44a4,50; for city consumption prices range from $4,50 to 5,12½ for common and extra brands, and $5,25a6,37½ for fancy Western and New York. Rye Flour is steady; sales of 500 bbls at $3,44a3,50. Corn Meal has been in limited request; sales of 1,000 barrels Pennsylvania, part at $2,87½, and part at something less, including some Brandywine at $3 per bbl.

The quantity of Flour and Meal inspected during the week ending the 13th inst., comprised—

Wheat Flour,	bbls	9,131
do.	half bbls	48
Rye Flour,	bbls	493
Corn Meal,	bbls	1,229

GRAIN.—In Wheat there is but little doing; small sales of red at 95ca$1,05, and white at $1,10a1,11 per bushel. Rye is scarce, and sells in lots at 75a76 cts. Corn has been in fair request, and prices are steady; sales of 26,000 bushels yellow at 60c in store, and 61a61 afloat, and 62½c for white. Oats are in good demand; sales of 4,500 bushels prime Pennsylvania, in store, at 45c per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Small sales of old Mess Pork at $12,25a12,50, and new at $13,75 per bbl. In Beef no change. Bacon is scarce. Sales of Hams in salt and pickle at 9, and 3,000 Shoulders at 6½c per lb. Smoked Hams at 9½a11½c; Sides 8½ and Shoulders at 7½c. Lard has advanced. A sale of old Western at 9c per lb. In Butter and Cheese no change.

AMERICAN FABRICS.—There is rather more doing among the Job and Commission houses, but prices are unchanged.

BARK.—There is a good demand for Quercitron Bark at the late advance, and 100 hhds No. 1 sold at $31 per ton.

BEESWAX.—Is scarce; sales of 3,000 lbs good Yellow at 25a26c per lb cash.

CANDLES.—Are steady; sales of Sperm at 42a 43, and Tallow at 9a10c per lb.

COAL.—We have to repeat our statement of the inactivity of the market which has characterised it for months past; supplies by railroad continue small, but they are quite sufficient to meet both the city and export demand. No sales of Bituminous Coal reported.

COFFEE.—There is a good demand, and prices have further improved; sales of 900 bags Rio and Laguayra at 11a12c per lb on time.

COPPER.—The demand for both Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal continue limited at our former quotations.

COTTON.—The market has been very quiet during the past week; supplies are arriving freely, but prices have undergone no material change; sales of 420 bales Upland and New Orleans at 11a13½c per lb, on time.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and stocks of Cotton at the shipping ports, from 1st Sept. to latest dates:

	Receipts. 1850.	Receipts. 1849.	Stocks. 1850.	Stocks. 1849.
N. Orleans,bales	544,551	487,812	249,000	204,252
Mobile	265,629	239,336	145,444	127,103
Savannah	168,789	190,464	45,919	56,303
Charleston	295,446	298,031	57,306	51,817
Florida	68,815	85,414	42,081	42,489
Texas	11,562	13,778	1,003	2,988
Virginia	8,934	3,623	1,500	1,100
N. Carolina	5,507	3,676	600	450
Other Places	——	——	50,464	50,556
Total	1,369,233	1,322,134	593,317	537,058

The receipts at the different shipping ports show the following results:

Increase—	New Orleans, bales,	56,739	
	Mobile,	26,293	
	Virginia,	5,311	
	North Carolina,	1,831	—90,174
Decrease—	Savannah,	21,675	
	Charleston,	2,585	
	Florida,	16,599	
	Texas,	2,216	—43,075
	Total increase this season,		47,099

Foreign Exports of Cotton from the United States, commencing 1st Sept.

	1851.	1850.	1849.	1848.
To G. Britain	369,185	312,808	440,895	232,812
France	175,093	132,818	100,014	117,224
Other ports	90,515	69,938	113,013	115,319
Total	634,793	538,564	719,525	495,680
Receipts	1,369,233	1,322,134	1,360,142	979,846
Stocks	593,317	537,058	564,291	365,336

DRUGS AND DYES.—There has been but little doing, and there is no material change to notice in prices. Sales of 20,000 lbs Sal Soda at 3c to go out of the market; some Verdigris at 21a25, and Cream Tartar at 18c per lb.

FEATHERS.—But few offering; sales of good Western in lots at 36a37c per lb cash.

FISH.—The demand for Mackerel continues limited, and the sales are confined to retail lots from store at No. 1 $10,75a10,50, No. 2 at $9,62a9,75, and No. 3 at $6,50 per bbl. In Codfish no change.

FRUIT.—The market is very quiet; small sales of Bunch Raisins at $2 per box. Dried Apples sell in lots at $1,18a1,31; and Peaches (halves) at $1,87½a2 per bushel. 200 bags Pea Nuts on private terms.

GINSENG.—Is scarce and wanted; a small sale of Crude at 45a46c per lb, which is an advance.

GUANO.—Continues in limited request, without change in prices.

HEMP.—The market continues quiet, and no sales have been reported.

HIDES.—An import of 10,000 Laguayra have arrived, which were previously sold on terms kept private. A lot of 600 Pernambuco at 10½c per lb.

HOPS.—Continue dull; small sales of Eastern and Western at 34a36c per lb.

INDIGO.—The stock is small and prices firm, but no large sales have transpired. Sales of 50 ceroons Caraccas, in lots, at full rates, exact price not made public.

IRON.—The market is firm, and the stock of Pig Metal much reduced. Sales of 2a300 tons Anthracite at $22 per ton, 6 mos for No. 1, and $20 for No. 2. A sale of No. 1 Charcoal Foundry at $30. Scotch Pig sells in small lots from store at $24. In Bar and Boiler Iron no change.

LEAD.—The market is firm; a small sale of Spanish at $4,90, cash.

LEATHER.—There is a moderate inquiry for both Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather at quoted rates.

LUMBER.—There is rather more inquiry for some descriptions, but prices are unchanged. A cargo of 150,000 Laths, and 400,000 feet Yellow Pine Boards, sold on private terms.

MOLASSES.—The market has been quiet; sales of 300 bbls New Orleans at 31c on time, and a cargo of 260 hhds new crop Matanzas on terms not made public. Supplies have been arriving quite freely during the past week.

NAVAL STORES.—Small sales of Soap Rosin at $2,50 per bbl. In Tar and Pitch no change. 300 bbls Spirits of Turpentine sold in lots at 38a40c per gallon.

OIL.—Fish Oils are in steady demand at former rates. Lard Oil is in fair request. Sales of Winter at 65a66c. Linseed Oil is scarce and commands 86 a87c per gallon.

PLASTER.—A cargo of Soft sold at equal to $2,75 per ton.

RICE.—Demand limited. Sales of new in lots at 3½c per lb, and 100 tcs old at a price kept secret.

SALT.—An import of 2,800 sacks Ashton's Fine sold on terms not made public.

SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and prices have slightly improved. Sales of 1,200 bushels at $4a5,25 per 64 lbs, part from second hands. In Timothy and Flaxseed nothing doing.

SPICES.—No import sales have transpired.

SPIRITS.—The demand for Brandy and Gin continues limited at our former quotations. N. E. Rum sells in lots at 30a31c. Whiskey has been in steady demand at 23c in hhds, and 23c in bbls.

SUGAR.—The receipts have been large and with moderate inquiry prices are steadily maintained. Sales of 500 hhds New Orleans at 5a6c, and 300 bags, 100 bbls White Brazil at 7½c per lb on time.

TALLOW.—Sales of Country and City Rendered at 9½a10c per lb.

TEAS.—The demand for all descriptions is limited without change in prices.

TOBACCO.—The market is firm, but the demand is limited for both Leaf and Manufactured.

WINES.—The market is quiet. No large sales.

WOOL.—The stock is exceedingly small, and prices tend upward. Sales of 30,000 lbs at 36a50c per lb, 6 mos.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool we have heard of no engagements. We quote Flour at 1s 3d per barrel; Grain 4½d per bushel, and Heavy Goods at 17s 6da 20s per ton. Colliers are in limited demand at $1,50 per ton to N. York, and $4,37½ to Boston.—*Inquirer.*

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

SATURDAY EVENING POST
STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
No. 66 South Third Street, Phila.,
Where Books, Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Way Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Labels, &c., &c., are printed with dispatch, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
DEACON & PETERSON, Proprietors.

THIS YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

In the intervals of Mrs. Southworth's Novelets, we shall publish shorter novelets and stories from the pens of other well-known writers. We have two now on hand, which shall be published as early as possible, viz.:

The Iron Hand, by T. S. Arthur.

The Texan Huntress, by C. W. Webber, author of "The Shot in the Eye," &c.

Reports of Lectures, the Cream of the Foreign Periodicals, Engravings, Congressional Reports, General News, Wit and Humor, &c., &c., shall be given as of old.

From Washington.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On the 10th, Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Mr. Pratt, Senator elect from Maryland, for six years, from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Seward presented petitions against amending the Patent Laws.

Mr. Mason, of Va., presented two petitions, one from the majority of the members of the Legislature, and another from the majority of members of the Constitutional Convention, in favor of steamers to Africa. He said he considered the petitions as expressing the opinions of the signers only, and not of their constituents. He did not consider them as instructions, and did not believe that Congress had power to appropriate money for the deportation of free negroes.

Mr. Hale presented a petition with one thousand signers, from Massachusetts, asking for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Laid on the table.

Another communication was received from the Treasury Department, enclosing the Report of the Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Mr. Bright presented two petitions from citizens of Indiana, in favor of a line of steamers to Africa.

Mr. Bell's resolution, directing inquiry into the propriety of making alterations in the machinery of the steamer Allegheny, to test the merits of the submerged horizontal wheel, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Gwinn's resolution, directing inquiry into the expediency of abolishing all duties on flour, imported from any port on the Pacific, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Bright introduced a Bill explanatory of the act known as the Fugitive Slave Law, of September, 1850. He explained the Bill as merely declaring that suits pending, and rights existing under the law of 1793, were not in any way affected by the act of 1850. He said he had no intention of disturbing the compromise acts, and declared his determination to stand by them as long as any one else. The Bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Bill directing the distribution of a book called the Annals of Congress, ordered on Saturday to be engrossed, was taken up. Passed.

Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution directing the presentation of a sword to the nearest male relative of the late Major Ringgold.

The Bill from the House, making appropriations to supply deficiencies, was taken up. Several reported by the Committee on Finance, were agreed to.

To an amendment reported by the same Committee, appropriating $754,000 to defray all claims and demands by the Cherokee Indians against the United States, Mr. Walker moved to add a proviso, that money shall not be paid to any agent or attorney, but in person to the Indians.

A long debate ensued, when Mr. Walker's amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 25.

The Committee's amendment was then agreed to.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and the Senate adjourned.

On the 11th, Mr. Douglass presented a petition from the corporate authorities of Washington, in favor of colonization of free negroes, by a line of steamers to Africa.

Numerous petitions and reports were presented.

Two thousand five hundred copies extra of the report on deepening the mouth of the Mississippi, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Seward's resolution, directing inquiry into the propriety of reducing the standard weight of silver coin was adopted.

The Deficiency Bill was taken up, and passed.

The Senate took up the Bill granting to the several States ten millions of public lands to be apportioned by the President, in compound ratio of the geographical area, and representations of said States, according to the census of 1850; provided that the area of no State shall be computed at more than fifty thousand square miles for the benefit of indigent insanes. The Bill, after making grants, declares that said land shall be surveyed in sections and subdivisions, and where it shall be in a State, the State shall so select, and any State having no public land, shall select her share in Territories. When the apportionments are completed, patents for the land to be issued for the several States, the States to bear, respectively, all the expenses of sales and management of lands, and said expenses not to be taken from the proceeds of sales.

The Bill further provides that the proceeds from the sales of these lands shall be held by the States, respectively, and be invested in stocks as a permanent fund. The capital to remain forever untouched, and the interest shall be invariably appropriated to the comfortable maintenance of curable and incurable insane, who are to be placed in organized State Institutions; and no portion of the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of sites or erection of building, or its repair.

Mr. Gwinn, by way of obtaining a test vote on the Bill, moved that it be laid on the table. Lost—yeas 17, nays 33.

After discussion, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 30, nays not counted.

The vote rejecting the Bill for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia, was reconsidered, and the Bill laid on the table. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 12th, petitions for the Tariff, and for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, were presented.

The Bill granting ten million acres of land for the relief and support of the Indigent Insane, was put on its final passage and adopted—yeas 35, nays 16.

RANK OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Mr. Shields moved, and the Senate took up the joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General, by brevet, only for meritorious services.

Mr. Atchison, as a test vote, moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Lost.

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Bradbury, Cass, Chase, John Davis, Jefferson Davis, Downs, Felch, Gwinn, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, King, Norris, Rusk, Sprunace, Sturgeon, Turney, Wales, Walker—23.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clark, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Greene, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Rhett, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Underwood, Upham—28.

Mr. Hamlin said he voted to lay the resolution on the table, because Congress, when the army was engaged in actual war, had refused several times to create this office. He could see no reason why the rank should be conferred now, in time of peace. He would vote against the resolution.

Mr. Rhett would vote for the resolution on the grounds of the meritorious services of General Scott, who was the only victorious leader of the armies in Mexico who obtained no brevet.

Mr. Atchison said he would vote against the resolution. Congress has given thanks to Gen. Scott—has given him all the reward possible. He is now Commander-in-Chief—nothing can be added to his fame or power by this rank of Lieutenant-General, which will be but empty honor. The creation of this office would be but an opening wedge to other offices. Already are propositions made for new naval ranks of Admirals of blue and red. The next will be for a rank of Field Marshal.

Mr. Turney opposed the resolution as conferring an unnecessary rank.

Mr. Butler would vote for the resolution, believing Gen. Scott had won the honor by his historical reputation in the Mexican war. He would not have conferred the honor on him before that war; but he has, by brilliant services, won the honor.

Mr. Hale opposed the resolution. He did not think that any necessity existed for creating this rank. Gen. Scott was now Major General—it was proposed to make him Lieutenant-General. He understood that Major was higher than Lieutenant, and perhaps the unsophisticated might suppose that his rank was to be cut down. He would suggest to the friends of Gen. Scott to be on the look out. These were days of compromise. This might be a compromise by which Gen. Scott, in consideration of receiving the rank of Lieutenant-General, is to resign forever all pretentions to the rank of Commander-in-Chief. He thought this would set a precedent for increased grades of rank in the Army and Navy. He gave Gen. Scott a high character for his meritorious, glorious, and brilliant achievements; that fame could not be increased or diminished by any legislation of the country. The fame of Gen. Scott would live forever in the history of his deeds; while the legislation of the Senate would be forgotten. Some years ago, the Senate placed upon its records a resolution disparaging a hero and statesman; another Senate ordered the black lines to be removed from around the resolution. The fame and history of that man lives still, and will, forever, while the fact of the Senate resolution, and the black lines surrounding it on the records, are forgotten by nearly all. He would advise the friends of Gen. Scott to vote the resolution down.

Mr. Clay would have preferred the silent vote—the resolution names no individual to whom the rank is to be given—there is nothing in the resolution indicating any particular individual for office. During the recent war the creation of Lieutenant-General was recommended to Congress, and after receiving the approval of the other House, was rejected by the Senate. The cases were not parallel. Then, as now, it was understood that the rank was to be conferred on a particular individual. Without expressing any opinion on the merits of the individual then suggested, he would say that that person had never deserved the office by great, gallant, meritorious services in battle, as was required by this resolution. Honors are more appreciated by military men than pay; and when they deserved them he would confer them freely. For such conduct and deeds as Gen. Scott's, he would cheerfully confer the rank of Field Marshal; nor did he see any danger or impropriety in the creating an additional rank in the naval service.

Mr. John Davis had voted to lay the resolution on the table, but as it was placed on the ground of compliment to General Scott, he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Hale said that the victories during the late war on the Northern Lakes had been achieved without Admirals covered with British gewgaws. Our officers had no such rank in anticipation—yet they conquered the British Admirals. Our officers and soldiers, barefooted, during the Revolution, desired no such rank to stimulate them; they went through these wars without the rank, and now, in peace, there was no necessity for it.

Mr. Seward considered there was a precedent for this in past history. The records of legislation show that our soldiers, officers and men—naval and military—had always been voted thanks, swords, medals, and honors, for distinguished services. He thought the time had come when the hero of the Mexican war and the conqueror of Mexico should receive this acknowledgment. Senators were willing to vote medals, swords and thanks—but not this rank. He thought Gen. Scott eminently entitled to the office. He had achieved a distinction in military history unknown before—he had carried war to the gates of Mexico—conquered the country and effected a peace. Having done this, he was suspended from his command, the army placed under another officer, and he returned to the country under an implied censure of Government.

Mr. Foote said the coarse remark of the Senator from New York, was calculated to defeat the resolution.

Mr. Seward thanked the Senator for his advice. He thought that Gen. Scott, for his distinguished services, and under all circumstances, had deserved this national distinction. He saw no injury to result from this. It was objected that if this rank be now conferred by Brevet, it will become a permanent rank in the army. He thought that was a matter for future decision, and it could be safely left to future legislatures to settle.

Mr. Foote would support the resolution, if no increase of emoluments was to follow. He replied to what he considered as an inuendo by Mr. Seward against the administration of Mr. Polk, on account of the court-martial upon Gen. Scott.

Mr. Seward disclaimed any attempt to question the conduct of Mr. Polk's administration. The complaints against Gen. Scott came from the camp, and the administration was necessarily compelled to notice them. He would be sorry to make any attack on the person then Secretary of War, who was an able man, and who was his personal friend.

Mr. Foote asked if no attack was intended, why the appeal to the sympathies on account of the way Gen. Scott was treated? He would vote for the resolution; a precedent had been established in the person of Washington, when the French war was anticipated. He would rather create the office now, than in time of war. He was one of the unfortunate Democrats who did not approve of the proposition to make a Lieutenant-General during the Mexican war. His reasons might have been personal ones. He believed that the appointment at that time was for an individual proposed to be sent out to command Major Generals in Mexico, and that there would have resulted an injury to the service, and that, if he had been appointed, the brilliant victories which followed, would never have occurred. How could those who supported the proposition then, to send out as Lieutenant-General one who was not of the American Army, now refuse to support this proposition.

Mr. Douglass would vote for the resolution, but would prefer that it provided for the appointment of General Scott now, and when the office is vacant, it should remain vacant till war, when the President should have the power to select from the Army and citizen soldiers a proper man to be Lieutenant-General.

Mr. Jefferson Davis followed in opposition to the resolution. He was opposed to all Brevet appointments, particularly this. Gen. Scott received no Brevet, because his rank was the highest. He questioned the unqualified declarations that General Scott's services were unparalleled; he questioned also, whether he was the conqueror of Mexico. Gens. Worth and Quitman received no Brevets, because they were Major Generals.

Mr. Foote replied, vindicating Gen. Scott as acknowledged by all the world as the hero of the Mexican war.

Mr. Davis rejoined.

Mr. Foote replied.

Mr. Houston opposed the resolution. The grade was unnecessary at this time.

Mr. Downs opposed the resolution. The grade was unnecessary.

Messrs. Borland and Bradbury opposed the resolution.

The question was taken on the engrossment, and resulted—yeas 32, nays 20, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, John Davis, Dawson, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Ewing, Foote, Greene, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rhett, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Wales.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Jefferson Davis, Downs, Felch, Gwinn, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, King, Norris, Rusk, Sturgeon, Turney, Walker, and Whitcomb.

The Senate then adjourned.

On the 13th, Mr. Benton gave notice that he would again introduce the Bill to pay the Missouri two per cent. fund.

Mr. Rusk introduced a joint resolution for ice-boats on the Potomac, to carry the mail during the Winter.

Mr. Hale's resolution to place Naval Chaplains on the same footing as to compensation as Surgeons, was adopted.

The joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General by Brevet, was put on its final passage, and adopted—yeas 31, nays 18.

Mr. Norris moved to postpone the prior orders, and take up the Bill to amend the Patent Laws. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 26.

Mr. Rusk laid on the table to be printed, numerous amendments intended to be offered to the Postage Bill.

Mr. Berrien moved to take up the Bill regulating fees and costs to be allowed to Clerks, Marshals and Attorneys of United States Courts. Various verbal amendments were made in detail of the Bill. Adjourned.

On the 14th, the Chair laid before the Chamber a message from the President, transmitting, as called for by the Senate, the correspondence with the United States Government, relating to the Amistad claims. The documents were ordered to be printed.

The Chair also laid before the Senate the Report of the Commissioner of the Patent Office. The usual number were ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Hale and Seward presented petitions against the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Soule reported a Bill for monthly steamers from Norfolk to New Orleans.

Mr. Benton, pursuant to notice, asked leave to introduce the Bill to pay to Missouri the two per cent. fund heretofore reserved from her, on sales of public lands in that State; being the same Bill that was rejected some weeks ago.

Mr. Benton said he knew the Bill had been rejected, and that, under parliamentary law, he could not introduce the Bill again, it having been once rejected at this session; but when the Bill was up before, only one Senator spoke against it. He would now show that that Senator had before made good speeches on the side of the Bill, and if that Senator would change, perhaps there would be a different result. He would show reasons why the Bill should be again considered. He commenced reading an extract from Mr. Clay's speech in 1825, upon the duty of Government to construct a road to Missouri, as a compact not to be disregarded.

Mr. Foote raised a point of order. It was not in order to discuss the merits of a proposition on a question of leave to introduce it.

The Chair said there can be no doubt of the rule that the merits of the Bill cannot be discussed until leave to introduce it has been granted.

Whereupon a long discussion took place, which finally resulted in Mr. Benton's being allowed to make his speech, and Mr. Clay to answer it.

The question was taken on granting leave to introduce the Bill, and negatived—yeas 13, nays 31.

The Bill from the House, regulating the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned.

On the 15th, Mr. Douglass, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House Bill authorizing the Legislatures of Oregon and Minesota to take charge of school lands in those territories. The Bill passed.

Also, the Bill authorizing said Legislatures to employ additional clerks when in session. Passed.

Mr. Jefferson Davis offered a resolution prohibiting Senators from revising their speeches. Laid over.

Mr. Berrien called up the Bill regulating fees allowed to marshals, clerks and attorneys in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

Mr. Hamlin offered an amendment, that when the fees of any Clerk of these Courts shall not amount to five hundred dollars a year, he shall be paid by the Treasury a sum to make it five hundred dollars. Adopted.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment that no person be Clerk of two Courts when the fees of either Court shall amount to six thousand dollars. Rejected.

Mr. Gwinn moved that an addition of fifty per cent. on fees allowed by this Bill be allowed in California for four years. Adopted.

Mr. Badger moved that the per diem of Judges be two dollars. Lost.

Mr. Hale moved three dollars. Lost.

Messrs. Foote, Badger and Hale supported it. Mr. Dawson opposed it. This was no time for increasing expenses, the estimates for the year were sixty-five millions. He thought no further increase of expenses should be made.

Mr. Hale was for economy, but not in this small affair. The Army Bill would soon arrive, and the Senator from Georgia could make a good deal of economy on that Bill—it approximated twelve millions, and an economy of fifty per cent. could there be exercised. The Naval appropriations could be cut down seventy five per cent.—sixty-five Post Captains were paid five thousand each and forty of them had been waiting orders for forty years. He hoped the Senator's economical fit would continue till those Bills reached the Senate. His economy was to reduce the number of officers and pay well.

The debate continued at great length, and the question on the amendment was taken—yeas 10, nays 21.

No quorum voting, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 10th, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Bill to establish a Board of Accounts.

Five minute speeches were indulged in on amendments to the first section.

[illegible] Julian considered the slaves were persons not property. He moved a provision [illegible] therein contained should authorize [illegible] sioners of [illegible] by the Board of Commissioners. Negatived, [illegible] of loss or service of any slave.

Mr. Allen [illegible], says 117.

[illegible] Congress [illegible] no member of the pre[illegible] created by this act, appointed to any office [illegible] the newspapers, that [illegible] frequently seen in member of Congress, ha[illegible] a brother of some [illegible] fice by the Executive. [illegible] appointed to office to be construed into an intim[illegible] was not [illegible] of Congress had sought office [illegible] members relatives, but yet the Executive, [illegible] selves or care of members and their families, [illegible] for a large portion of members of [illegible] both sides of the House. The Bill be[illegible] Committee contained some high prizes, a[illegible] President thought the prizes should not be given to the younger members of the family, but reserved for the oldest. He feared that the Executive, in the kindness of his heart, might force some of those on members, to the scandal of the members, and the good people of the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. Matteson moved as an amendment to the amendment, "unless he be a silver grey."

Several members—"Or a woolly head."—[Laughter and confusion.]

Members—"Give us a vote on that."

"Question! question!"

Mr. Matteson—"I will withdraw the amendment."

Mr. Acheson—"You cannot withdraw!"

Mr. Matteson—"I am told I cannot withdraw my amendment."

A member—"No, give us a vote."

The Chairman announced that he had not entertained the proposition.

A Voice—"Matteson, you have got out of that well!"

After various motions and votes, the whole of the original Bill was stricken out, and a substitute of the Committee on Claims, authorizing claimants in the United States to sue in Court by Bill in equity, was agreed to, when the Committee rose.

A motion was made to lay the Bill, as reported, on the table. Decided in the negative—yeas 59, nays 100.

The House then adjourned.

On the 11th, the Speaker announced the pending business to be on seconding the demand for the previous question on the substitute for the Bill to establish a Board of Accounts, reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The demand for the previous question was seconded and the substitute was read.

It allows to citizens who feel aggrieved at the decision of the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, upon any pecuniary claim or demand, to sue the United States by bill in equity, and appeal allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The amount of judgment, when not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the Treasury, when over that amount, to be submitted to Congress. This act to be in force four years.

The House refused to agree to the substitute—Yeas 85, nays 106.

The question now recurring on agreeing to the bill as originally sent from the Senate, providing for a Board of three Commissioners, whose duty it should be to hear and determine all cases pending in any department which may have arisen out of any law or positive regulation which may be referred to such Department, and all cases which may be referred by Congress to the determination of said Board, and their decision upon all such cases shall be final and conclusive. An attorney for the United States to represent the Government before the Board, who is required to report Bills to Congress for their action on all cases favorably decided on.

The Bill was finally laid on the table, yeas 100, nays 96.

Mr. Inge moved to reconsider the motion, and on his motion the motion was laid on the table. So the Bill was killed. The House then adjourned.

On the 12th, Mr. McWillie rose to make a report from the Committee on Printing, for the relief of Thomas Ritchie, in relation to the public printing.

The resolution of Mr. McWillie was read, entitled "For the Relief of Thomas Ritchie," but in the body of it releasing Wm. M. Belt from the terms of his (Belt's) contract, allowing compensation for the printing already done, at one half the price allowed to the resolution of 1819, and conferring on the clerks of both Houses the power of directing the manner of executing public printing, and providing against negligence or delay on the part of the present printer.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, remarked that could not be the memorial referred to the Committee. That memorial was for the relief of Thomas Ritchie, and this resolution refers to a man named Belt. [Laughter.]

Mr. McWillie said that the resolution was from the Committee unanimously, and it was recommended to the House, because they believed that the resolution is founded on the principles of justice and equity.

Mr. Orr said that the claim had no particle of justice in it. If the members of the House are determined to be liberal, let them draw on their own private resources, and not on the public treasury. Mr. Ritchie was to line his pockets with Government gold, relying on the liberality of Congress. He said that about the time bids were put in for the printing, Messrs. Flynn and Washington offered proposals, intending, if they got the printing, to start a new Democratic paper, and Mr. Ritchie, to defeat this, determined to have the contract at any price, and accordingly one of Mr. Ritchie's employees put in lower bids.

Mr. Bayly—Mr. Hamilton, who has got the great mass of the printing, says that on one description of printing he is fifteen cents per page higher than Mr. Ritchie, on another one dollar and ten cents higher, but he is not able to say precisely.

Mr. Morehead gave his reasons why he should vote for the resolution. Mr. Ritchie differed with him in politics, but if he was not relieved, it would result in his utter and entire ruin in a pecuniary point of view. He was, therefore, free to come to the conclusion that simple, naked, sheer justice required the relief.

Mr. Burt gave as his opinion, that if Mr. Ritchie could show that he has actually lost, there would be relief afforded. But this has not been made to appear. There were conflicting opinions, and with a view that such information may be obtained, he moved that the report made this morning be recommitted, with instructions that the Committee on Printing ascertain and report to the House whether Mr. Ritchie has executed the public printing, having regard to the quality of the work, and the time agreeably to the contract, and what he has lost by the contract.

Mr. McLane, of Md., advocated the resolution, showing that one-half of the prices fixed by the joint resolution of 1819, was necessary to save Mr. Ritchie from loss.

Mr. Crowell moved an amendment to Mr. Burt's instructions, providing indemnity to Wendall & Van Benthuyzen, former contractors.

Mr. Marshall strenuously opposed the resolution, regarding it as designed to modify the existing laws, and to enable Mr. Ritchie to put his hands in the Public Treasury.

The House, without disposing of the subject, adjourned.

On the 13th, the House resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported for the relief of Thomas Ritchie, for losses sustained on account of executing the Congressional printing.

Mr. Marshall contended that the contract was taken without an intention of performing it.

Finally, the resolution for the relief was recommitted to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to inquire and report whether Mr. Ritchie has executed the Public Printing, having regard to the quality of the work, and to time, agreeably to the contract, and what sum he has lost by the contract. Yeas 109, nays 91.

On motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Bayly moved that the West Point Academy Bill be taken up.

Various motions were made to rise, and amid the noise, Mr. Duer moved to take up the River and Harbor Bill.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order. The question being taken, the Committee refused to sustain the Chairman's decision—ayes 54, nays 105.

Motions that the Committee rise were made and voted down, and the River and Harbor Bill was then taken up—ayes 100, nays 9.

Some gentlemen refused to vote, that the Committee might be left without a quorum.

A confused discussion then ensued, in which the Democracy of the Bill was argued.

Mr. McLane—I am asked by the gentleman from South Carolina to waive the general question, and to say what is the Democratic policy. I think in 1848 it was Cass and Butler, in 1844, Texas, Oregon, and the whole of it. As to Democracy, I hold that the true, virtuous, honorable test of a party man is fidelity to his party organization.

Voices—Is that your view. (Laughter.)

Without coming to a conclusion, the House adjourned.

On the 14th, the House continued the discussion of the River and Harbor Bill.

Mr. Morse, of La., said that he was for the Union under the Constitution, and protected by the Constitution, and he was for no Union which over-rides and breaks down State rights, of which internal improvements were worse than the slavery question. His ancestors went for the Union for the common welfare, and the common defence. Whenever it is used by the majority for oppression, he was opposed to it—no party ties would ever make him say to the contrary. He was opposed not only to the improvement of rivers and harbors, and light houses on the lakes, but to those on the seaboard.

Messrs. McLane, Fitch and Spaulding advocated the Bill. The latter said this should not be a party question; instead of destroying the Union, as is supposed by Mr. Morse, it would perpetuate it.

The Committee, at 4 o'clock, took a recess until 7 o'clock.

The attendance at the evening session was very small. Messrs. Conger, of New York, and Giddings, of Ohio, denounced the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Mr. Bowie advocated the River and Harbor Bill.

Mr. Crowell spoke in favor of protection to manufacturers, improvement of the rivers, and against the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Committee rose at 10 o'clock, when there were but nine members present, and the House adjourned.

On the 15th, the House went into Committee on the River and Harbor Bill.

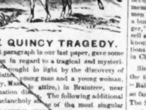
Messrs. Featherstone, Clingman, Toombs, and Gorman made speeches in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Taylor supported the Bill. In the course of his remarks, he made allusions which brought up the question of Mr. Corwin's position as to the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Statements were made by Messrs. Giddings and Schenck, of Ohio, by which it appeared to be substantiated as Mr. Corwin's position, that though he would have voted against the Fugitive Slave Bill, he now with the rest of the Cabinet approved the Compromise.

☞ The question as to what the law of Scotland says, upon the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, will shortly be settled, as a man is now in jail who is to be indicted for incest, on account of having formed such a connection, and the law officers of the Crown have refused to release him on bail.

General News.



THE QUINCY TRAGEDY.

[illegible] paragraph in our last paper, gave some [illegible] in regard to a tragical and mysterious [illegible] brought to light by the discovery of (the latter [illegible]) young man and a young woman, Quincy, Mass. [illegible] attire,) in Braintree, near information di[illegible]. The following additional and melancholy [illegible] of the most singular

The coroner, upon [illegible] record: certained that their d[illegible] wounds by a pistol. The [illegible] spot, soon as them, that of rather a tall pe[illegible] the result of much shorter. From appea[illegible] were, one of probable that the shorter one d[illegible] being from a pistol ball, which entered [illegible] over the left ear. There was a distor[illegible] body apparent, which indicated that the[illegible] had died in agony. The death wound [illegible] shorter person appeared to have been infli[illegible] by the hands of the other, who had afterward reloaded his pistol and discharged it into his own mouth. He apparently fell back, and, from the position of the body, died without a struggle.—The place where the bodies were found was near the main road, and directly over an old track, not now used. As there are reasons to suppose that the bodies have been there since the second week in November last, it is wonderful that they were not discovered before.

The bodies were taken by Coroner Bass to Quincy, and, in order to thaw them sufficiently to investigate the cause of death, were placed in a running brook, where they remained all night, and until nine o'clock this morning. A jury having been empanneled, they proceeded to get off the clothing of the deceased, which was done with great labor, by cutting and sawing, so stiffly were they frozen. The finger ends and nose of [illegible]

[illegible]

been destroyed. Mr. Sunderland wrote in answer that he thought the effects of "suicide" on the future state would be terrible, and would interfere with and be detrimental to the spirit's happiness, and could no more be expected to be beneficial than to expect maturity from the rose by cutting it off early in the bud.

It appears from the records of Whitney's Hotel, Lincoln Street, opposite the United States Hotel, that two persons came there, recording their names as John Green and George Sands, of Cincinnati, on Monday, October 29th, and left on Friday, November 2nd, 1850. They occupied, together, room No. 28. They are remembered by Mr. Whitney as a couple of young men seeking employment, one of them having a bundle of papers called the "Spirit Messenger," published in Springfield, which he tried to sell about town. They conversed about spiritual knockings, and said that they had communications with spirits, and had visited Dr. Sunderland in Charlestown.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following additional information from the "Baltimore Sun," which unravels the mystery so far as to show the real names of the parties. The Sun says:

We were yesterday called on by a gentleman, who informed us that he fully recognizes the parties to this mystery, as having been John Grieve and his wife Hannah—the first son of Mr. Peter Grieve, of Zanesville, Ohio, and the latter the daughter of Mr. John Banks, of the same place. He states that they were noted for their romantic freaks, and that the wife has been known to attend lectures dressed in male attire, where no one but males were admitted, and that [illegible] made a practice of going out in a boat in Muskingum River, she attired as a male, for [illegible] of fishing, sailing, bathing, &c. The [illegible] published in the Sun on the 24th of [illegible] is the last that has been heard of [illegible] Zanesville:—

[illegible]—The Zanesville Gazette [illegible] Grieve. [illegible] sailing up the [illegible] death of Mr. and Mrs. John [illegible] king their evening the habit of rowing and books and read [illegible] in the afternoons, until twilight. Mond[illegible] They also took Tuesday their boat w[illegible] upon the waters, and the shawl and basket [illegible] did not return. bodies had not been found. [illegible] side up.

It was also stated, in more [illegible]. Their published at the time of their [illegible] that she was dressed in male atti[illegible] formant further states, that the descri[illegible] parties is precisely that of the miss[illegible] Grieve and his wife, even to the wreath [illegible]

[illegible]

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week were about 1,300 head. Beeves are selling from $6,00 to 7 per 100 lbs. Hogs—About 600 head in market, and sold from $6 to 6.75 per 100 lbs. Cows—About 100 sold from $16 to 36. Sheep and Lambs—The former from $2 to 4; the latter from $1 to 3.

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ALMANAC.

Feb., 1851.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
22 Saturday	6 35	5 25	7 37	D. H. M.
23 Sunday	6 33	5 27	8 27	
24 Monday	6 32	5 28	9 17	
25 Tuesday	6 31	5 29	10 7	
26 Wed'sday	6 29	[illegible]	10 57	Last 1 12 47
27 Thursday	6 28	5 32	11 45	New 2 3 39
28 Friday	6 27	5 33	12 32	First 15 10 13
1 Saturday	6 26	5 34	1 8	Full 22 4 23

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Feb. 9,	34	37	40
10,	39	55	58
11,	50	48	46
12,	29	34	37
13,	29	38	41
14,	39	46	53
15,	55	59	59

Marriages.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Ralph P. Williams, M. D. of Tobula, Mississippi, to Margaretta T. daughter of Wm. Long, Esq. of this city. [illegible]

Deaths.

[illegible]

Bank Note List.

[illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

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☞ Payment is required in advance.

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[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

PURE SPOTS IN THE HEART.

BY G. P. R. JAMES.

There is within the heart of mine—
Corrupt as it may be—
A touch of that which Eden knew,
Ere Eve profaned the tree!

A love of goodness innocence,
However low we stray;
Which makes the first wrong wicked still
All sorrow to the sin.

Our time, in a day, many lead,
And years long, long ago—
A bell of love, and sin, and song—
I saw a scene of woe.

I stood within five prisoner walls,
That framed a little cell;
I listened to his dark, cold words,
I marked his vengeful fell.

Kind I bespoke him; for I knew
Could trample on a worm,
And him would raise each flower upon
That's broken by the storm.

After a cost, his bosom warmed;
He spoke of his past life;
And many an awful deed he owned,
Told tales of bloody strife.

He was a man without remorse,
Who feared nor God nor fiend;
Penance, nor heaven, he'd loosed,
Compassion, but on friend.

And there he was, next day to die
For his most direful act;
He'd murdered one who trusted him,
For ruthless lust and greed.

Yet no compunction he betrayed,
No hope, no fear, no grief;
He seemed as one without a soul,
And hard beyond belief.

Yet, as we talked, the sounds of life
Came wafted from the street;
And merry laughs, and joyous tones,
And children's voices sweet.

At this last sound a pleasant smile
Passed o'er his iron face,
Which seemed to show that such haggard hue
A strange redeeming grace.

"I love to hear a child's dear tongue,"
Then once I loved Ada Mount of Sytts, and they will
"It brings back days when I was young,
And by my mother played.

"I used to gather flowers and fetch things,
And chased the butterfly,
And into thought I then could love—
Tell true I think could die."

He fell into a fit of thought—
He drew my pencil near;
No further conference would he hear,
I turned and went my way.

Original Sketch.

PRAIRIE GOSSIP.

OR HOW IT HAPPENED THAT WE HAD NOTHING-GOING DINNER IN PRAIRIEVILLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY AUNT ALICE.

Well, how was it? Give me time, dear reader, and I will explain it. The Governor had appointed the day, the minister had announced it from the pulpit, the gossips of Prairieville had talked it over, full two weeks before hand, the farmers brought in their turkeys and geese, which and with which they all were invited to keep Thanksgiving, and there was no little stir to secure a fine portion of butter and eggs—from the lady who knows the most about the ravishes were reported—brisk," and quite an excitement was got up, when it was found that there was no market—would be—to do without a pie pudding, for had never existed. Indian meal could be had; but it is not every one—hence, perhaps, the Indian meal dog; however they could try it. So passed the first week of preparation. The school [illegible] was exercised by the good Governor's [illegible] going to have at home; and of Emmaline—only they would bring to mind the very first one [illegible] Little Lizzy Burns, who [illegible] was terribly afraid she would be roasted alive—and they were going [illegible] to have some venison in the dinner—the day. The school mistress here called them to order, but every child had a tale to tell when they went home at night. Mrs. Long ran over to see Mrs. Post early in the morning, to tell her what a fool Oliver Burns was going to give. Mrs. Post was surprised. She was going to invite Mrs. Burns home herself, and she must give it up; she believed she would not cook for turkey at all on that day, but send and give a Christmas party. Mrs. Long was glad to put burs off until New Year's. Mrs. Bailey called on Mrs. Long in the course of the day, and told her that Major Harris's wife was going to bake the largest mince-pies on record, the next day; and she guessed the Harris's would have the largest company in town. Mrs. Long began to wonder whether she had been left accept. Mrs. Bishop said if she couldn't have Mrs. Harris, she would have anybody. Mr. Post went to see Mrs. Harris, and told her that Mrs. Burns had had the impudence to invite her singer in their store, and that Lizzy had been inquiring for twin paper. Mrs. Harris said nothing, changed her dress, went into the kitchen for a moment, and told the cook not to break those eggs—just mind to have the pies made early and bring her story of the numerous Thanksgiving dinners to be given in Prairieville that week. When her visitor had gone, Mrs. Harris went to her self, told him that she thought it would be best to put off their dinner, as they were to be invited out, and Thanksgiving dinners were going to be an entire new sensation. In place of going out with her baking, she posted off to the store to purchase materials for a new cap to wear whenever she chanced to be invited. In the course of time, the turkeys gobbled on, almost choking with fat. The children coming home from school, would run into the kitchen and inquire if the cakes were baked yet—they were only told to "hush," and everything there seemed very unharmonious.

Wednesday the 27th came, and still the invitations were not lifted. The good ladies of Prairieville would occasionally run out of their windows and doors to see if they could discover any signs of preparation at their neighbors, and if a child or servant could be seen, then the news of what they were received with smiles, for, who knows, they may be the bearers of an invitation. Every one kept trudging through the mud was an object of interest, and long were the whisperings as to where they came from, and where they went. Evening came, and still no invitations, perhaps the rain prevented them. Well, it would be time enough in the morning. So the good women went into their parlors to see how much room they had in the house, and to prepare some small refreshments for those of the family who would have to remain at home the next day, as they themselves would certainly dine out, and would not have time to do anything. The four children were sent to bed early, and told not to "run about" Thursday morning was about and cold, the sun shone smilingly even on the turkeys in the yard; they were fed once more, and no one seemed to notice the fact that they had taken out of their misery, poor things, they were almost bursting with fat. *Sad, sad indeed.*

Mr. Burns set by the dining-room fire after breakfast, (she did think it best to have the fire made up in the parlor, as she did not expect to spend the day at home.) She had just told Lizzy that she had put off her dinner party—the child fell disappointed, and wondered if she would be found out and told her mother. She was looking out of the window, when a knock at the back door caused her to turn her head. Mrs. Burns went to the door herself, and there stood Major Hatchet's boy. An invitation, thought Lizzy, but no, he had only come to return a favor. Mrs. Burns almost shut the door in his face, and returned to her seat, trying to look quite composed. The boy went home very fast, and was met at the gate by Mrs. Harris herself.

"Well?" said she, and in the prompest ever there? Did you put into the kitchen?"

"No ma'am, the black gal held the flour shut, and holled me for to go to the front of the house, but I slipped through the entry, and knocked at the dining-room door."

"That was right. What did you see?"

"Oh, nothing much. Miss Burns looked kinder cross, when I go her the book, and she didn't say me no, though I tried to skeer me look as cold as I could."

"I might have known better than to send you," said the lady impatiently. "You are too dumb to find out anything," and she went into the house feeling rather cross. Going into the kitchen, she met Lizzy Burns, with "the other volume of that book" in her hands, and open ing about, to see what could be seen.

When she went home she told her mother, she wouldn't eat any turkey, nor even smell one if cooking.

At ten o'clock the bell rung for church, the congregation was larger than usual, the ladies had, most of them, walked from home alone, as the gentlemen came immediately from their places of business, and met them in the church, ready to escort them from thence to their neighbors to dine, for the time, poor communists, had all been told to believe that no grand dinners were certainly in store for them. The sermon on that occasion, I am told, was entirely devoted to the Pilgrims, the usually good dresses, were now less attractive than the under one; they thought of the great "dinner-to-up dinners" prepared for their families, of their husbands, black spoke, in short of everything that is agreeable, and when church was out, it was really gratifying to see their we begone looks, when each husband came up, and offering his arm to his wife, said, so cheerfully, "well, whom do we dine?" Dear reader, we shall not follow them to their homes, let them pass it out alone, and will simply mention that turkey dinners were very common indeed on Christmas day in the good little town of Prairieville.

Selected Articles.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN TURKISH SOCIETY.

If, from the materials of life, we turn our eyes upon the moral and intellectual condition of the Mussulman nations, we find no greater encouragement. I do not find my models here in Stamboul, where imitation of European customs has wrought a wonderful change—if not in the hearts and minds of the true believers, at least in their outward appearance. When foreigners, walking through the streets or the bazaars of Stamboul, see a Turkish nobleman stuffed in his riding coat, tight trousers, and French varnished boots, they candidly admire the powerful action of civil and political reform, and prophesy that the Turks will soon join the Christians on the path of civilization and progress. How little do they—those who judge in this way, from superficial appearances—know what dirty persons are wrapt up in those rich and elegant clothes, or what cruel indifference is hidden under that outward show of good breeding and humanity. Let them cross the Bosphorus or sail down either of the Dardanelles—land at Scutari, Ismid, Smyrna or Beyrout; proceed into Asia Minor or Syria, and they will soon be convinced that no soul of prosperity or reformation has been cast abroad by the pretext of reformers of the Turkish nation. The whole bulk of the Moslem laws is intended to prevent the progress of the people in the path of civil and social liberation